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OF SHOULD LESS STATE JOURNAL

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"PRACTICE WITH THEORY AND SCIENCE."

CONTENTS.

Page. Agricultural—In-and-in Breeding—A Shorthorn
Herd Book—Ensilage—The Isabella County
Fair—National Convention of Shorthorn Breeders—Sorghum Bagasse as Horse Feed an 1 Ensilage—Stock Notes—Valt as a Manure in the
Garden—Packing Butter Velerinary -- Blood Poison -- Doubtful Diagnosis --

Poultry Notes

Borticultural—American Pomological Society—
Floricultural—Timber Trees from Seed - Horticultural Notes.

Apariam—Beekeepers' Convention. rian—Beekeepers Courtains.

prial-Wheat-Corn and Oats—Hops and Bar-Dairy Products—The Outlook for Pork—
col-Michigan Horticultural Society......

mary-Michigan-General....

Agricultural.

IN-AND-IN BREEDING.

The English papers are beginning to advise their breeders of thoroughbreds to go outside for an infusion of new blood, and point out that the successes of the American horses now in England entitle them to be considered fully the equal of any in the world, and that no deterioration in form or quality need be feared from such action. It is hinted, at the same time, that the English have bred too closely, and that the consequence is a lack of stoutness in their stock. While there is no doubt a falling English race horse as compared with those of thirty or forty years ago, it is more owing we believe, to the system of early house system of forcing they have follow-

natural way. In and in breeding is frequently held re- following extract: sponsible for anything that the breeder cannot understand. But there is not a single domestic animal of superior excellence that is not indebted to this very system for its most valuable characteristics. The racehorse, the various improved breeds of cattle, sheep, swine, dogs and poultry, have all been improved by in and in breeding, and those who have acquired fame as reeders have invariably done so by ad-

hering to this principle. There are undoubtedly many cases where in and in breeding may become posiively hurtful, but the judicious breeder can easily avoid them. If a breeder has animal of peculiar excellence, how can heretain and fix this excellence upon the animals he is breeding except by following this principle? Where an animal is faulty, in-and-in breeding will just as surey fix those faults into a type as it will fix he good qualities. A judicious breeder would avoid such a mistake as this, and it is the judgment that enables him to select out proper animals to bred from that is at the bottom of his success. In-and-in breeding is absolutely necessary, and is not burtful if the animals chosen are free from blemishes and have only good qualities to impart to their offspring. It is positively hurtful where the animals bred from are ill-formed or lack constitution. Bad qualities can be bred into an animal just as readily as good, and in-and-in breeding will fix the one just as surely and permanently as the other.

A SHORTHORN HERD BOOK. At the recent annual convention of the lational Association of Shorthorn Breeders at Jacksonville, Ill., the subject that elicited the most discussion and was regarded with the greatest interest by the breeders present, was the suggestion by ssociation take some action looking to the publication of a herd book that should be final. There are at present two Shortorn herd-books published in the United lority, and the purchaser of Shorthorns, the breeder, in order to meet the requireents of all, is put to large expense. Not The only question must be that of its use ally this, but the confusion arising from fulnes and adaptability. conflict of interests of the various peratively demanded, and the National erly move in an attempt to consolidate

pedigrees that will prove less troublesome and expensive.

successful in making it the source of a occasional failures.

If a herd book is established, Messrs. sity form the basis on which it is establish- in the ensilage process of preserving green ed, as it is the only complete and generally fodder there is a loss of food material accepted record of pedigrees of Short- through the fermentation. The careful horn cattle known in the country. It is investigation of Goessman given to the therefore only just that the claims of this public last winter shows clearly that while firm shall receive due consideration. For the ensilage process adds somewhat to the years this publication was carried on when digestibility of the cellular matter, there is then publisher stood between the breeders ing value than in any other current mode and a chaetic condition whereby all the of preserving fodder. The silo corn-fodder records of the earlier importations of the shows in every case I have seen the prebreed, with their descendants, would have sence of various alcoholic products and been entirely lost. The work has been various volatile acids. worth thousands of dollars to breeders, the present publishers should be considered in a liberal spirit.

ENSILAGE.

The ensilage of fodder has been a subject of great interest to many farmers since the boom" that was started in the East about two years ago. The little work issued by Mr. Bailey, which purported to be off to some extent in the stoutness of the devoted to the subject, but was largely taken up by poorly concealed advertisements of various implements, with elaborate articles from various writers for training, the sacrifice of stoutness to speed | the agricultural press, created a perfect to meet the requirements of the four and furore in some of the eastern States. We five furlong and mile races, and the hot- have always been inclined to doubt the wonderful stories which were told of its ed so as to be able to bring their animals merits as a food for dairy cattle, and in to the starting post long before they would an essay by Dr. E. L. Sturtevant, of Massahave matured or acquired the form and chusetts, we see he takes pretty strong endurance necessary to a race horse in a ground against ensilage being fed to milk to be postponed two weeks on account of ing cows. From his essay we give the the wet weather at the date it is usually

> see notices of so many silos being con- thing in a good shape as they did. silage craze has certain features in common with the multicaulis craze of a past generation. Progress in its movements may be compared with a pendulum and movement along a spiral. The pendulum ever moving backward and forward, the path of the support being in a circle, yet never the same circle but gaining at each time. In agricultural progress we find a progressive movement started, it becomes over done, interest ceases and a reaction takes place, yet all is not lost, for there has been a distinct gain in position, and the pendulum will ere long swing back in another

"The idea of ensulage is not new, al though ensilage as now carried out may possess some claims of being a modern idea. In Italy, according to Prof. Symonds, leaves of trees, after drying for a short time, are stowed in casks, or in pits covered with straw, and then with earth, to be used for winter feeding. The Feejee islanders have for an unknown period pre served their bread-fruit in pits. A hole is lined with banana leaves and the cavity is filled with the bread-fruit, then banana leaves are placed on the top. Many stones the committee on herd books that the are then laid on the top to press it down. After a while the contents subside into a mass of the consistency of new cheese. national in its character, and whose rec. These pits when opened emit a nauseous ords would be recognized by breeders all fetid, and sour odor, and the color of the over the country as authoritative and contents is a greenish yellow. This preparation, called native bread, will keep in the pits for years, and furnishes a staple tates and one in Canada, neither one of food. Moreover, these instances do not which will recognize the other as an au- detract from the merits of the discovery of modern ensilage, which seems to date only trom 1873 or 1874, or perhaps later.

"The usefulness and adaptability of enublishers is very annoying, and frequent | silage must be determined finally by exleads to a great deal of trouble. In the perience, and it is only to be hoped that the derest of breeders, therefore, a change is extravagant ideas concerning the system may not cause disappointment, and bring Sociation is the only body that can pro about a reaction as complete as is the The specimens of Early and Late Rose, present enthusiasm. That it has applical shown by Mr. George Ferris, were so fine

System cannot fulfill what has been incon siderately claimed for it seems equally cer-

But there is another side of the question | tain. It will be some time, however, that deserves consideration. The publish- before the question can be definitly settled, ers of the present herd books have a pe- as the conditions under which it is being cuniary interest in the books they are pub- tried are, in the main, such as shall throw lishing. This is especially so in the case doubt upon testimony. I do not accuse of Mr. L. F. Allen, of the firm of Allen & the experimenting parties of willful de-Bailey, publishers of the American Short- ception, but I have seen enough to know horn Herd Book, who has spent a lifetime that the condition of mind of many of in the work with which he is identified. | these parties are such that they cannot re-By strenuous and persevering effort in the cognize failure, cannot see facts, and are face of great difficulties, he has finally been even ready to excuse and apologize for

"It is of interest to note that dry fodder, well preserved, is as digestive as is the Allen & Bailey's publication will of neces | same fodder in a green state. Next, that t was far from being remunerative, and the a higher rate of unavoidable waste of feed-

"What effeot can be expected from feed and the pioneer who so perseveringly stuck ing ensilage? Of one thing I have had to the task of keeping a full history personal cognizance. Sheep and cattle, and record of this great breed of cattle, is after once learning how, show the greatest entitled to the thanks of every owner and eagerness and avidity for it. As fed, howbreeder. While, therefore, we think the ever, it has been generally used to supple time has come when all conflicting interests ment other foods, and its comparative should be consolidated and merged into a value in feeding I have not seen stated as strictly National publication which would the result of any experiment. I have take the place of all others, the rights of been told that in one case certainly, where it constituted the whole food of some Jersey cows, the milk soon reached a state in which it would throw up no cream. This seems a reasonable result from feeding an acid product. In cases within my knowledge, where sour food has been fed, in part, to milch cows, there has been a de-

terioration in the quality of the milk. "What now we want to know is the and filling silos, and the comparative value of the material ensilaged for feeding, as fication of animals very difficult except to to most profitable."

THE ISABELLA COUNTY FAIR.

The second annual fair of the Isabella County Agricultural Society was held at Mt. Pleasant last week, commencing Tuesday and lasting three days. The fair had held, and this brought it very late. The "Not for many years has a 'novelty' first day was taken up in arranging the exbeen so successful in gaining public atten- hibits, and the weather was fine. Wedtion as has the ensilage craze through nesday a rain set in which kept a number which we have just passed or are passing. I of people away, but quite a crowd were do not mean to say by this that some good present. Considering the difficulties the may not in the end result from the craze, officers of the Society had to contend with or that ensilage is not a useful means of in getting up a fair in a county which has securing food for our cattle. The results only recently been settled, with grounds to of experiments and experience combined get in order and fence, halls to build, etc., must settle this question, and I am g'ad to it is a wonder they managed to get every

structed and filled all over the country. Mt. Pleasant, the county seat of Isabelle What I mean by a craze is a universal ex- County, is going to be a thriving town. It citement over a subject, which renders the is reached by the F. & P. M. Railway to judgment unfit to act, makes 'blg stories.' Colemans, and then taking a narrow gauge improbable stories,' willful or neglected line of which Mt. Pleasant is the terminus exaggerations seem credible. The en- The country still looks very new, but on every hand the poineer was at work, and the openings in the forests are growing larger every day. The farmers seem well pleased with the country, and some good farms are to be seen at various points. I met with one man from Oakland County Mr. E. H. Estes, formerly or Walled Lake He is very well pleased with the country, and will soon have a handsome farm near Forest Hill. He exhibited various articles at the Fair, among which were some remarkably fine specimens of the Beauty of Hebron potato. I had an opportunity of testing their quality, and it was ever

better than their appearance. Another live man is W. N. Brown, of Mt. Pleasant, who is engaged in various businesses, but still finds time to run s farm. He has introduced the Shorthorn and the breed is extending. He exhibited some of them at the fair, much to the satisfaction of those present. Messrs. George & James West had a fine yearling Shorthorn bull on exhibition, which got first in its class.

The show of horses was a very good one. A fine thoroughbred stallion was shown by Mr. G. W. Miller, named Sunburst. He was by Planet, dam Nina by Boston, as good racing blood as there is in the world. Another thoroughbred named Probability, was also shown, but I did not learn his breeding. There was a good show of general purpose horses also.

There were a goodly number of sheep shown, comprising Leicesters, by Mr. A. Cameron, of Calkinsville, imported Lincolns, by Mr. J. C. Neeland, and Merinos by various parties. Hogs comprised Chester Whites. Berk-

shires and Poland-Chinas. F. C. Crego

showed 11 head of Chester Whites, from

the stock of W. H. Todd, of Ohio, that would be hard to beat. The show of agricultural products was especially good in root crops. Finer potatoes were never grown anywhere.

around to all the exhibits. There were fine apples on exhibition, but I did not salt. learn the name of the exhibitor.

but as he is a publisher that was to be expresent at the Fair, and displayed his usual | the disgust of the inventor. interest in agricultural matters.

at Mt. Pleasant. R.

National Convention of Shorthorn

Breeders.

Association of Shorthorn Breeders, as previously announced, was held at Jacksonville, Ill. The members present were rather few in number, but all well known to cattle men. Mr. T. J. Megibben, the President of the Association, read a short address, in which he referred to various subjects of practical interest to breeders. He spoke of the practice of offering ani mals of faulty pedigree at sales where pure bred animals only are supposed to be offer. ed as detrimental to the best interests of breeders, and suggested that a remedy should be sought for such dishonest practices. He spoke of the spread of contagious diseases among cattle, and the legislation necessary to correct the evil, saying that so far Congress had failed to appreciate the importance of this subject, and recommending that the Association should continue to agitate the subject until proper legislation was had. The question of herd books was also referred to, and the fact that there were too many herd books, entailing great expense and trou'sle to breeders and owners of Shorthorns, stated. actual cost, not assumed cost, of preparing Besides this, it tended to create confusion in tracing pedigrees, and made the identiwell as to what class of stock it can be fed experienced persons. In conclusion, he called attention to the fact that breeders of other cattle were outstripping those of Shorthorns in their zeal to advance the interests of the breeds they were interested in, as shown in the exhibitions they were making of stock at the National Fat Stock Show, and advised Shorthorn breeders to Show, and advised Shorthold Control of the Marke some concerted endeavors looking pig.

To Winfield Kanouse, Cohoctah Center, to having their cattle better represented in

the future. At the conclusion of the President's address, the committee on herd books appointed at the previous convention, report ed suggesting the necessity for a National Shorthern Herd Book, to be controlled by the Association, and that fair proposition be made to the present owners of here books, looking to a consolidation of them

under the control of the Association. The report led to a lengthy discussion which was participated in by Lewis F. Allen, editor of the American Herd Book Col. L. P. Muir, of the Shorthorn Record; W. C. Vanmeter, of Kentucky; the Hon. Emery Cobb, of Kankakee; J. H. Pickerell, of Harristown; J. H. Sanders, of Chi cago, and others. The breeders all seemed determined to take some action to put a stop to the publication of the numerous herd books, and place the whole matter where they can control it. The publish ers of the herd books, notably Mr. Allen have a large pecuniary interest at stake, and it was generally recognized that it would only be fair to adjust matters with them on a fair basis.

The convention then proceeded to the election of officers for the ensuing year, which resulted as follows:

President -Hon. Emery Cobb. of Illi nois.
First Vice-President.—Hon, T. J. Megib ben, of Kentucky.
Second Vice President.—Hon. H. M

Cochrane, of Canada.

Secretary.—S. T. Lockridge, of Indiana.

Treasurer.—Claude Matthews, of Indi-A board of directors was also selected

consisting of one member from each State. The next meeting is to be held at Chica go, in November, 1882, during the week of the Fat Stock Show.

Ensilage.

The Washington Star, in a recent issue, tells of an experiment made in connection with Commissioner Le Duc's sorghum sugar making scheme, in which the refuse stalks of sorghum as they came from the mill were salted and packed away, with intent to ultilize them as food for stock. One hundred acres of sorghum produce a big pile of stalks, and as they accumulated from the mill the disposal of them

to give it away to poor persons who kept his garden. Having two patches of strawcows or hogs for feed. Some of it was berries, one of which had been planted carted away for such purpose, but it was about seven years and the other about four the animal was sufficiently matured to whatever cause, located anywhere from soon found that the animals would not eat | years, he had tried various ways to bring | give strength and vigor to its offspring, a | the foot to the shoulder. With this sympthe happy thought struck the Commissioner that it could be saved for horse feed by quantity sown was a half-bushel of salt or three years old before commencing to would not expect to find it in the shoulder. salting and packing away, and, by ex- mixed with the same amount of slacked breed, the animals would grow larger, If you will give us symptoms which will cluding the air on the ensilage plan, it stone lime, together with about one finer and stronger than when bred at an enable us to locate the lameness, we will could be successfully cured and used by bushel of strong ashes and plaster. This earlier period. The treatment indicated in willingly advise you what course of treat-

became a serious question. The Star says:

hardly believe they were the same kind as months in place of hay or short feed. A the dew was off at the rate of 80 pounds to

"They were kept through last winter and table use during the season. The Secretary of the Society we found until spring, when a small quantity was After so favorable results on strawberry pected. His Honor Judge Marston was grateful brutes rejected the stuff, much to corn, and cucumbers, and also on grape

dergoing the process of turning to vinegar. How this will pan out for use on greens The annual convention of the National and cabbage is not yet known.

"There is still another undeveloped project, that of making a compost of sorghum stalks and free lime, a large pit of which was made last fall near by the horse feed pit; but it appears that the stalks remain hard, like dry chips of wood, and refuse to be rotted. It is said by some that the few pounds of brown sugar made by Commissioner Le Duc last season cost the Government from \$20 to \$30 per pound, and was sold by a grocer in this city for five cents per pound."

Stock Notes.

MESSRS. L. W. & O. BARNES, of Byron Shiawassee Co., report the following sales of Merino sheep and Poland-China hogs: To A. F. Horton, Weberville, Mich.,

To A. E. Dunston, Clarkston, Mich., one To Walter Knox, Clarkston, Mich., one

To T. M. Clay, Bancroft, Clarkston, one To E. J. & E. W. Hardy, Oceola Center,

ne ram.
To I. S. Barnum, Byron, one ram.
To George Schrepfer, Cohoctah Center,

To Fred Steineacker, Cohoctah Center. To Lewis Ketchum, Cohoctah Center,

wes. To A. F. Horton, Webberville, one pair pigs.
To Wm. Ball, Hamburg, one pair pigs.
To Samuel Stowell, Ionia, one pair pigs.
To J. J. Van Nest, West Howell, boar

To Wm. Brown, Gaines, Mich., two

WILLIAM BALL, of Hamburg, Livingston County, has sold to John E. Clark, of Eaton Rapids, Eaton County, the bull calf A favorite style of putting up butter in Lord Barrington of Hamburg 2d by Lord California is to make in two-pound rolls

Barrington of Hamburg 2d by Lord
Barrington 2d 80115, out of Bettie Taylor
2d by Ed. Taylor 23078, tracing to imp.
Adelaide by Magnum Bonum (2243).

California is to make in two-pound rais and wrap in thin muslin. Now, in shipping east, a new, stout oak barrel, iron-bound, is taken, and a large canvas bag made to fit the inside; then the rolls, cov-To Robert Burnett, of Dimondale, Eaton Co., Lord Barrington of Hamburg and the barrel filled with brine until the 3d by Lord Barrington 21 30115, out of

Rowena 10th by Clark's Duke 6340, tracing to imp. Pomone by Redford Jr. (1701) To William Campbell, of Parma, Jackson Co., Lord Barrington of Hamburg 4th by Lord Barrington 2d 30115 out of Ade-

THE Kentucky Live Stock Journal says that Mr. T. C. Anderson, Side View, Ky., has sold to J. M. Clark, Whitewater, Mich., from his Side View Herd, twenty head of Bates-topped females of the Barmpton Rose, Arabella and Donna Maria families, and a half interest in his Kırklevington bull, for excellent prices. There is no Whitewater in this State, and the Journal must have made a mistake in locating Mr. Clark in Michigan.

THE Fourth Annual Fat Stock Show opened at Chicago on Monday. The display of cattle is very fine, and is composed of animals from Michigan, New York, Indiana, Ohio, Missouri, Iowa, Kansas, Wiscousin, and Canada.

THE American Hereford Cattle Breeders Association will meet at the Grand Pacific Sorghum Bagasse as Horse Feed and Hotel, Chicago, Ills., on Friday evening November 11th.

Salt as a Manure in the Garden.

Salt has for many years been used as a fertilizer on wheat fields, and its benefits and oblige are well known. It stiffens the straw and hastens the maturing of all grain crops But we have never known of its being used on strawberry patches, cucambers, and grapes, until lately.

Jefferson Pearce, residing on Capital Avenue in this city, gives us the benefit of result of septic influences, changing the these columns, a stumbling block over "The Commissioner generously offered his experience with salt as a fertilizer in condition of, or poisoning the blood, which which many a poor beast has been sacrifict. Horses would nibble at it a little, and back his vines to a healthy condition, but mistake too often made. If our farmers tom alone it is simply impossible for us to without success, until he tried salt. The would let their heifers run two and a half diagnose the lameness. We certainly tions, seems reasonably certain; that the as to look like a new variety, and I could farmers during the winter and spring was sown broadcast in the morning after this case should be a sustaining one, we ment to adopt.

hardly believe they were the same kind as the poor specimens we see sold around Detroit.

On Thursday the weather, which had been anything but pleasant, got worse, and sleet and snow drove the people home, and prevented your reporter from getting prevented your reporter from getting with the green crushed sorghum stalks, in an election to the green crushed sorghum stalks, in an election to the green crushed sorghum stalks, in an election to the green crushed sorghum stalks, in an election to the green crushed sorghum stalks, in an election to the green crushed sorghum stalks, in an election to the green crushed sorghum stalks, in an election to the green crushed sorghum stalks, in an election to the green crushed sorghum stalks, in an election to the green crushed sorghum stalks, in an election to the green crushed sorghum stalks, in an election to the green crushed sorghum stalks, in an election to the green crushed sorghum stalks and the green crushed sorghum stalks are the green crush close and alternate layers of stalks and two strawberry beds he sold \$28 worth of fruit, besides providing enough for canning

to be a courteous and enterprising official, taken to the stable and put before the plants, Mr. Pearce placed a quantity of the horses, but after all this trouble the un- same fertilizer in every hill of potatoes, vines and black raspberry bushes, with "The horse feed experiment, like that favorable results. The quantity of fruit Next season we predict a first-class fair of the sugar, was not a success, and the and growth of tops was increased from two only thing to fall back on is about fifty to ten fold. The leaves on two Delaware barrels of the sorghum juice standing in grape vines were turing yellow the latter the open lot, and now supposed to be un part of July, when a small quantity of this compound was applied; one vine recovered its foliage entirely and the other partially. -Lansing Republican.

Packing Butter.

Mr. X. A. Willard, in the report of the Vermont Dairymen's Association, has this to say in regard to the proper packing of butter:

"Butter, to keep well for any consider able time, must be excluded, as far as possible, from the air. The usual way of packing in tubs and casks will not do this in as perfect a manner as is required to insure nice, fresh flavor. A better way is to surround the butter with brine on the plan of the White packages. In this plan the tub is made very much in the form of the old Welsh tub, except that it is more tapering. The staves are heavy, and heads are provided at both ends, so as to make a package that will not leak. In packing, the tub is turned on the small end, and a sack of cotton cloth is made to fit the tub, and into this the butter is packed until stopped and repeated the motion, raised it reaches to within about an inch of the her hind footas if to scratch, and then fell groove for holding the upper head. A cloth is now laid upon the top of the butter and has fallen four or five times in as many and the edges of the sack brought over this and neatly pressed down; then the twelve miles with little appearance of anyhead is put in its place and the hoops driven home. The package is now turned upon the large end, and the sack of butter drops down, leaving a space on the sides and top. Strong brine is now poured through a hole in the small end until it handled. Horsemen whom I have conwill float the butter. The hole is tightly corked, and the butter is pretty effectually nor is it described in their books. If you excluded from the air. Butter put up in this way-I know from actual experiment -will keep a year in sound condition, and, I believe, would cross the Atlantic, cribed are not sufficiently minute to aid us boar pig.
To A. E. Duston, Clarkston, boar pig.
To John Ostrom, Fowlerville, sow pig.
To A. Deake, Gaines, sow pig.
To E. D. Barnes, Gaines, sow pig.

To E. D. Barnes, Gaines, sow pig.

To Winnest Randing, Conoctan Cester, and, I believe, would cross the Atlantic, and open as fresh in the London market as when it left the dairy on this side." * * *

Experiments have been made in sending butter from California to our eastern mar torily explained by personal inspection by

kets packed in brine, and it came in prime, kets packed in Drive, and it came in fresh condition, and altogether superior to the same kind of butter put in dry packages.

A favorite style of putting up butter in ered with thin muslin wrappers, are pack rolls are entirely surrounded with the pickle. Butter thus treated will make the journey to New York without deteriora-tion in flavor, and I have no doubt it would cross the Atlantic in good condition."

line by Duke Ameleck 6616, tracing to imp. Flora by Lafon's Son of Comet (155).

Conducted by Prof. Robert Jennings, late of Philadelphia, Pa., author of "The Horse and its Diseases," "Cattle and their Diseases," "Sheep, Swine and Poultry," Horse Training Made Easy," etc. Professional advice through the columns of this journal to regular subscribers free. Parties desiring information will be required to send their full name and address to the office of the Famers. No questions will be answered by mail unless accompanied by a fee of one dollar. In order that correct information may be given the symptoms should be accurately described, how long standing, together with color and age of animal, and what treatment, if any, has been resorted to. Private address, 201 First Street Detroit f any, has been resort First Street Detroit

Blood Poison.

CAMBRIA MILLS, Oct. 28, 1881. Veterinary Editor of the Michigan Farmer.

I have a full blood Shorthorn heifer three years old, roan in color, which I supposed would have a calf a year ago last September but did not, but in December had a full grown dead calf. She had no milk; I did not try to milk her. She got very poor, her hair came off in patches and she still remains in poor condition. She eats and drinks well, but I cannot get her fat. A large bunch came on her left side about a month ago; in ten days it was all gone; I suppose it was a tumor; she has had no medical treatment whatever. She is not as heavy now as she was two years Please tell me what I can do for her oblige J. O. Barrington.

Answer-Your description of the symp-

must build up the animal so that it will gain sufficient strength to assist nature in throwing off the poisonous matter in the blood. The bowels should be kept in good condition by small doses of sulphate of magnesia with a little pulverized ginger. say four ounces, once or twice a week as may be necessary, but not to be given if there is the slightest indication of purging. Give morning and night in a little feed the following powder: Gentian root pulverized, three ounces; nitrate of potash pulverized, and sulphate of iron pulverized. of each two ounces; Jamaica ginger pulverized, one ounce; mix all together and divide into twelve powders. Give at noon in the feed half an ounce of hyposulphite of soda, pulverized. If the skin is scurfy put the animal in a comfortably warm place and wash it all over with a solution of hyposulphite of soda in the proportion of four ounces to the gallon of waterusing a soft scrubbing brush for the purpose, then rub the animal dry with cloths: this operation may be repeated if necessary in about a week.

Doubtful Diagnosis.

JACKSON, Nov. 1, 1881

Veterinary Editor Michigan Farmer. I have a four year old colt, light bay in color, with black legs, mane and tail, said to be sired by Dewey's Louis Napoleon. She was in poor flesh when I bought her, her owner said because she had been starved through the winter. I soon found she was troubled with worms (ascarides). I gave her spoonful doses once a day of equal parts of copperas and sulphur, mixed. Under this treatment she gained flesh, and the appearance of being well handled; is kind, gentle, and worked well until since the middle of last May. My son was plowing for corn with her when we first noticed anything wrong about her; she stopped, nipped at her shoulder as if a fly was biting her; went on a little way, thing wrong. She is a large, strongly built animal, but has not done any hard work or been driven hard since I owned her. I have noticed sometimes when I put on her bridle that she acted as if the ear on the right side of her head was sore; she can help me I should be much obliged

Answer-The symptoms you have desa competent veterinary surgeon. The primary condition of the animal was no doubt due to the presence of the parasites referred to in large numbers; some other varieties of worms produce the same impoverished condition of the animal. The biting of the shoulder was no doubt due tosome local irritation. The falling of the animal may be due to the attacks of epilepsy. This disease takes its name from the suddenness of its attack. The animal appears in perfect health, when suddenly he falls to the ground, generally while in harness, he remains down but a few moments when he appears as well as ever. It is sometimes the result of blows, wounds or other injuries about the head, water in the brain, tumors, derangement of the nervous system, etc. As in this case there seems to be some trouble with the ear, it would be well to have it carefully examined by a competent veterinary surgeon, as the bones of the ear and the surrounding tissues are sometimes involved in disease, usually in consequence of some injury, which if not relieved sometimes terminates in deafness; several such cases have come under our notice. The bowels should be kept in good condition with small doses of aloes guarded with a little ginger, or linseed oil will answer a good purpose. We would advise you to consult a veterinary surgeon at your earliest opportunity.

WILLIAMSTON, Ingham, Mich., Nov. 2, 1881. eterinary Editor Michigan Farmer. I have a mare six years old; color black. She was sweenied four weeks ago. The shoulder is shrinking, and she is lame. I have been using strong liniments. Being a subscriber to your valuable paper, I would like to know what is the best treat-

Answer.-As you have given but one

symptom, that of sweenie in your mare, it is out of the question for us to locate the oms in your heifer does not enable us to seat of lameness without seeing the animal. diagnose the disease with which your ani- Sweenie is but a symptom and a disease, mal is suffering satisfactorily to ourselves, an atrophied condition of the muscles of but we may safely say her condition is the the shoulder, many times described in may result from various causes. In this ed. Sweeme is present in almost all cases case it is probably due to breeding before of chronic lameness in the front legs, from

A few weeks ago we gave a description of this noted horse and his breeding. At that time we stated that while Foxhall had proved himself the best horse of his year. we did not think those horses he had met were more than an average lot, and that if the spring by a length, with 30 lbs. extra weight, the reputation he had acquired might suffer. Ben d'Or, of course was a year older, having won the Derby very cleverly the previous year. These horses met in Tuesday, and Foxball won it after a sharp struggle, with Lucy Glitters, a very fast mare, and lightly weighted, second, and Tristian third, while Ben d'Or finished seventh. Foxhall carried 126 pounds, the heaviest weight ever carried by a winning horse in this race, Ben d'Or, although a upon every one that he is an exceptionally good horse, possessed of both speed and stoutness. He has endured the trials of a every respect than when he commenced it. of them but what acknowledges the phenomenal record of Foxhall as a race horse. imp. Phaeton, tracing back to such English horses as King Tom, Harkaway, When Rosebery won the Cesarewitch

horse, both having been established in with this, a still more severe instrument 1839. They now say that Foxhall is the was invented, and is known by the name best horse, not only in England at the pre- of the "gang," or Bedouin, bearing-rein. sent time, but in the world. Certainly he Good Words. is the best three-year-old. Rosebery was a four-year-old, and carried 103 pounds for the Cesarewitch, and 117 pounds for the Cambridgeshire, while Foxhall carried 110 pounds for the Cesarewitch and 126 pounds for the Cambridgeshire, the latter being the highest weight ever carried by the winner, the highest previous weight being 121 pounds, carried by the fouryear-old Lanercost in the inaugural year of the stakes. The following is a description of the race:

The forty-third renewal of the Cam bridgeshire Stakes, a handicap for three year-olds and upwards, at £25 each, £10 forfeit, only £5 if declared on or before Sept. 6, with £300 added by the Jockey Club; the winner of the Doncaster St. Legger to carry 120 pounds, the winner of a handicap of the value of \$300 after the publication of the weights (Sept. 1 at 10 A. 5 lbs. extra: the winner of the Cesarewitch to carry 14 lbs. extra, but if the winner of the St. Leger also, 7 lbs. extra; the second to receive £100 out of the stakes; the third to save his stake: entrance £3 each: closed with 162 subscribers, of which 46 declared ont: Cambridgeshire course: one mile 240

Mr. J. R. Keene's b c Foxhall (3), by King Alfon-

The betting was 7 to 2 against Lucy Glitters, the north country filly having an immense following, as she ran second the Oaks and has since won several fairly good races; 4 to 1 against Ben d'Or, 7 to against Incendiary, while as to Foxhall, 10 to 1 could be had against him until the numbers were hoisted There was much disappointment because many of the pro-minent candidates failed to show in the 'bird cage," they having been sent direct to the post, so as to avoid the crowd, which was larger than any day of the previous autumn meetings. The lot were marshal ed early at the post, from whence they Montrose. The leaders of the second division were Philamon. Ben d'Or, Lucy Glitters, Tristan and Foxhall, while in the rear were Peter, Mistake and Etona II. There was very little change until half a mile had been run, when Lucy Glitters took the lead on the lower side. with Fox hall on the upper side, attended by Phil amon, Tristan, Incendiary, Piræus and Poulet, all close up. A quarter of a mile from home Lucy Glitters was still in the length away. They continued together to the end, the race in from the dist yards) being very exciting. Foxhall won easily by a head, with Lucy Glitters a neck in front of Tristan. The French horse Poulet was fourth, followed by Incendiary, Pireus, Ben d'Or, Philamon, Toastmaster, Prestonpans, Montrose, and the Corrie filly in the order named, Tagus, Peter and Petronel walking in with the crowd; time, 2:15 2 5, which is the slowest on record the best being 1:58 by the three-year-old Prior of St. Margaret, carrying 91 lbs., in 1846. The track was very heavy.

The Horse's Neck and Bearing Reins

"Hast thou given the horse strength? Hast thou clothed his neck with thunder?' Who can be insensible to the magnificent utterances which, even in a language inhe neutralizes ty iron shoes the natural four score. elasticity of the hoof, he by means of vaexquisite mechanism of the bones, muscles, shoulder. I wonder whether any of our readers have ever thought about the behind and the lack of the entire amount mer's establishment ought not to cost any cans, etc., and fire away at those luckless

structures which enable the horse to hold at the end of the season; and the other is, his head up without fatigue. We could not it stops repeated asking for a "few doldo it, and if we were placed on all fours we should soon find our heads drooping from sheer fatigue. In order to see how this is accomplished, we must make a dissection of the horse's neck. If we place a hand on the back of our neck and bend the head forward, we shall feel a strong ligament. If the skin be removed from the neck of a human being, this ligament is seen to be chord-like, and not to present any very remarkable peculiarity of struche met Ben d'Or, who had beaten him in ture. In the horse, however, it is devel oped into a most wonderful elastic mechan ism. Lapping over the back of the neck it throws out a set of projections, each of which is fastened to one of the vertebree of spends his wages as fast as he earns them, the neck in such a manner that, while it would have them very largely on deposit. the Cambridgeshire stakes a week ago last gives support to that particular vertebra, it works simultaneously with the others. Thus, the animal can toss or shake its \$18.63. May's wares would be \$18.54, head, turn it round to its flanks, or depress it to its knees, the powerful and highly a laborer. elastic ligaments permitting all these movements, and by their own resilience restoring the head and neck to their year older, only carrying 132 lbs. There normal position when the muscles are reis no doubt, when this performance of laxed. The weight of the head and neck Foxhall's is considered and compared with is very considerable, and by their movewhat other cracks have accomplished in ments the balance of the body is had to encounter the combination of former years, that the conclusion is forced materially aided, e. g., in walking up a very steep hill, the horse, when at liberty, throws his head and neck well forward, so as to keep the weight as much very hard campaign, won three out of five as possible in front of the fore-feet. In races he started in, beaten the best horses | descending the same hill, the horse holds on the English and French turf, and fin- his head and neck as far back as he can. ishes the season a much better horse in so as to throw the weight behind the forefeet. Man, however, is pleased to fancy His development since he was beaten by that this freedom of action looks mean and Ben d'Or last spring is the theme of all the spiritless, and that a horse ought to hold sporting press, and there is not a single one his head up, no matter whether he is as cending or descending a hill, standing still, walking, trotting, or galloping. His As we have before stated, Foxhall is about model seems to be the wooden horse of as thoroughly American as an thorough. the toy-shops, and the nearer approach bred can be. His sire is King Alfonso, by that he can make to the stiff rigidity of everything else, and the fashion of late the tov-horses the better is he pleased. As vears has been to use horses on the farm if to increase the resemblance, he even cuts Glencoe, Touchstone and Tranby. His the mane short, "hogs" it, as the expression after the settlement of Plymouth the New dam was Jamaica, by Lexington, tracing is, so as to make it look like the strip of to Boston and Eclipse, and through them | fur glued on the neck of the wooden horse. to Timoleon, Orlando, Sir Archy, Gluna, So, besides the reins, he attaches to the Touchstone, Tranby, Bay Middleton, etc. bit a leather strip called a "bearing-rein" -I suppose because it is hard for the horse and Cambridgeshire in 1876, the English to bear-and fastens it to the saddle, so as acres carried both a span of horses and a papers claimed that he was the best horse to render the animal incapable of lowering yoke of oxen, the former to be employed in England. It was the first time that the its head beyond a certain point, according two races had ever been won by the same to the length of the rein. Not content

Farm Matters.

The Ten Hour System on the Farm. Apropos of the question as to the expediency of adopting the ten hour system on the farm, a correspondent of the Ohio Farmer says:

"While no one gives more hearty sup-

port to the real labor reforms of the present, and would do more in my sphere to make labor more what it should be. I can not exactly see how the ten hour plan can be made applicable to the mixed farming that is carried on in the dairy sections. While my hands "go up" for ten hours being made a day's work, the compulsion of the situation causes me to put in several hours extra. Nor do I see how I can fix matters so that I can require less from my hired man. A ten hours day's work com mences at 7 A. M. and necessity compels me to milk my dairy before that hour, and when thirty or forty cows are to be milked, to get through before 6 P. M. is to milk very early-so early that the afternoon's farm work is badly interfered with. If I | ing of logs and wood from the hills, the pay my man for extra time for this work, it would amount to nearly \$150 per season, but it being his option to milk much, little or when it suits him, my milking is deranged. I am often left without or with insufficient help, and on Sundays-blessed days of rest-my man, having left the night before not to be back until 7 A. M. Monday, I am compelled to milk the greater part of the day.

"While I deplore the plan of eating breakfast by candle light in June, and milking after dark during the lengthened days, and never did it, yet I fail to see how I am to get along on the farm unless I hire my man for three, six or twelve months, and buy his labor for a reasonable number of hours each day, as the case and different conditions may warrant my demanding; and for that service varying in The start was a fairly good one, with the Irish horse, Shinglass, in the lead, followed by the Knight of Athol, Pirsus and prompt payment and recognizing the rights that a hired man is entitled to, I expect him to work his stipulated time, and not look forward to a "sugar plum" as a pre mium for good behavior.

"One of the abuses which would grow out of the allowance of wages for extra work, would be the disagreement of the time. It would be to the interest of one party to make it as small as possible, and the other to count forty-five minutes for on the score of economy is the comparaan hour, and often "guess work" would tively trifling expense of his trappings. have to be used, which is never satisfac. Put a simple yoke on his neck, such as any tory, and would end in disputes, discharges

and with irawals. "One other thing I do think would pro mote better feelings, and that is less account of lost time, and "docking" for quisite for an ox team are also compara rainy days, etc. Farmers too frequently tively inexpensive. Not so with horses, charge for a little lost time, and the like, A set of farm harness cannot be homewhich would have better remained unno made. Two sets are usually required, one ticed; and if they were more in the habit for heavy work and one for the carriage, of giving an occasional holiday or half play and when bought the bill runs up to not day, without deducting it from their time, much, if any, less than \$100, and bills for I think that farm hands, as a rule, would, repairs are sure to follow in rapid in extra work and trying to excel in their succession. When we come to vehicles labors, more than make up for the loss. My experience has been that if I do my there is no limit to the first expense, and capable of rendering the full beauty of the man a favor he usually gives me one in reoriginal tongue, throw all our modern turn that fully compensates me. Nor have poetry into the shade? Yet man seems to I yet earned the soubriquet of "old skin think that the Creator's idea of the horse's flint" from any of my hired men, though neck was a very imperfect one, and just as possibly I may, as my years are far from

"Yet another thing I think very conrious contrivances renders nugatory the ducive to good relations between contracting parties, and that is prompt and reguand ligaments from the neck to the lar payment for the labor. Monthly payments for work obviates two things, getting that silenced all complaint. Now a far-

lars." Many farmers put off paying their help as long as possible upon one excuse or another, and it is often with reluctance that the hired man asks for his wages, in whole or part, for he has found that it is only to be put off with the least possible amount, and the farmer soon gets the title of "stingy old hunks." A plan which I think would be an improvement would be that of monthly payments, and if the man did not want it, give bim a six per cent order, to be paid at the end of the agreement, and knowing that his wages would be thus augmenting, the idea of economy would be cultured, and many a man who now Thus a man who earns \$18 in April would find the first of December that the sum was and so on, the total being no small sum to

"There are many things that enter into this labor problem that might be made applicable to the mass of farm hands, and many things that are simply matters of mutual adjustment between the parties themselves. The farmers have not, as yet, "strikes" or lockouts. Farm labor is yet in this country an individualism in which the grievance of one has no bearing upon the relations of another, and until such a state of combination exists, the farmer's best plan is to deal justly, to impose no grievous burdens or exactments, and remember that hired men are human, often with fine, sensitive feelings, and capable, under good management, of dignifying their vocation."

Oxen or Horses.

The Massachusetts Ploughman in a recent

editorial on the above topic, says: "There is a fashion in farming as in rather than oxen. For over two centuries England farmer owning fifty acres thought a yoke of oxen was as essential to the management of his little estate as was a wife. A horse he might have, but a yoke of oxen he must have. The farm of a hundred on the road and the lighter work of the farm, and the latter to do the plowing, hauling of logs, and indeed all the heavy work. The times are changed, the customs are altered. The towns which formerly exhibited at 'Cattle Shows' a string of a hundred or more pairs of oxen, can not now muster a dozen. Horses. however, have increased as oxen have de creased. Young America sees no style in oxen. They are too slow and lumbering for this purpose. The fast young man must have a fast team, or he is altogether behind the age. The curent of fashion has run so strong in the direction of fast horses, that the great question with the purchaser, no matter whether he is a farmer or lawyer, is speed. The fashion of the farm now demands not a stout, substantial span of horses that can haul a ton of hav up a steep hill with ease, and can take the family over the road at the rate of six miles an hour for consecutive hours, but one that 'can get up and get,' on a spurt, at 2.40 speed. Is it not time that farmers should stop and inquire whether fashion has not gone too far? Whether it would not be profitable to return to the use of oxen again, at least to a certain extent? We think the economy of the farm demands this, and propose to offer a few reasons in favor of such a reform.

of farm work which oxen can accomplish It is a good absorbant. I do not believe in much better than horses, such as the haulclearing of stumps and stones from mowing lots, all work on low marshy lands, and much of the plowing and harrowing on the uplands. In all these, and many other situations, the patient ox accomplishes his task easily and effectually, while the spirited horse would jump, kick, run, and cause a general smashing.

"Again, the cost of raising and keeping oxen is far less than that of horses. On most farms a steer can be reared during his minority, or up to the time when he can earn his own living, at a cost of \$12 to \$15 a year, making the total expense of his keep at three years old about \$40. All he wants at this age is grass and good earlycut hay, with an occasional ration of roots, and when put to work, unless it is of the hardest kind, he thrives on the same feed. A high blooded colt, such as is the rage now-a-days, can not be sired for less than it costs to mature a steer, and all through his minority he must be fed and tended with the utmost care. When put to work his feed and grooming run up the bill of expense to high figures, higher than most farmers suspect, ualess they figure closely. In many cases the board and care of a petted horse cost more than the board and education of a promising son.

"Another consideration in favor of oxer farmer, with a hand for a draw-shave can make, and the ox is harnessed for his day's work. This yoke will last from generation to generation. The cart and sled re which must accompany stylish horses, income. We once remonstrated with a livery-man for what we considered an ex travagant charge for the use of a span of horses and carriage for one day. Yankee fashion he replied by asking, 'How much do you suppose it costs me to support that establishment for one year?' We replied, 'Possibly three hundred dollars.' 'Yes, and three hundred more,' was the rejoinder

such sum, but it comes up to higher figures than is generally supposed, and the tendency is all the while higher and higher.

enough you can grab it and give it to the

boy to carry to the hen house, and if he

don't lose it before he gets there, you will

the heads of your wife and children and

neighbors, who have come out to see what

all the row is about, but don't be discour-

chicken is dislodged, and then you can re-

court plaster, arnica and profanity. The

performance with variations, and you can

keep at it every night until the chickens

"If you prefer the other way, wait un

where you desire them to stay, and do not

let them out for a week: by the end of that

time most of them will have forgotten all

Poultry Notes.

THE Mallard duck is the original of all our

Rouens, Pekins, Cayugas, and other varieties

the male of which has the recurved feathers

in his tail. No wild breed but the Mallard

has these, and the Mallard resembles the

Rouen drake in plumage almost exactly,

though in proportions the latter is fuller and

THE following is a tested recipe for chicken

cholera: At the first symptoms dissolve in

one gallon of drinking water half a teaspoon-

ful of alum and the same of copperas, at the

same time give daily in the soft feel a little

sharp sand at the rate of one teaspoonful to a

fowl. In severe cases give at once by hand,

a piece of alum and a piece of copperas, each

the size of a pea, mixed in a dough, with one

teaspoonful of sand and a little meal and

water. Continue the medicated water and

sanded feed till all signs of disease disappear.

Unless you want a large proportion of

cockerels, do not set all the largest eggs you

can pick out. There are no means known by

which the sex of eggs can with certainty be

determined. Although many thought some

sign indicated the sex, yet after repeated fair

trials, all these indications have entirely fail-

ed with me, except the one which follows:

With regard to the eggs of most of the feath-

ered kingdom, if you pick the largest out of

a nest, they are the ones that generally pro-

duce males, especially if they happen to be

the first laid. Even in a canary's nest it is

noticeable that the first egg laid is very often

the largest, the young from it is the first out,

keeps ahead of its comrades, is the first to

An Idea

And a very sound one too, many people

have, that dosing with quinine is harmful.

Eminent medical authorities condemn it, and

experience has proven its use to be entirely

unnecessary; for that infallible Ague Cure

and Antiperiodic, INGRAM AGUE PILLS, are

never failing remedy for all Malarial Dis-

eases. They are the only reliable substitute

known for Quinine and the only Ague Medi-

cine that a druggist will warrant to cure. 75

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VETERINARY REMED)

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Surgeon of the French Government Stud.

A Speedy, Positive and Safe Cure

for Curb, Splint, Sweeny, Capped Hock, Strained Tendons, Founder,

Wind Puffs, Mange, Thrush, all In-flammations, all Throat Difficulties

all Swellings or Ulcerations, all the Lomeness from Spavins. Ringbone

It is far superior to a blister or cauterization in the beneficial effects, leaves no scar, and is as con-

its beneficial enecus, carried to the venient as a liniment wenient as a liniment to the Caustic Balsam has been a standard veterinary remedy in France and Germany for over twenty years, and many of the best veterinarians and horse men of America have recently tested it with unfail-

ng success. We guarantee that one tablespoonful of Causti-

we guarantee that one tablespoon in or Caustic Balsam will produce more actual result than a whole bottle of any liniment or spavin cure mixture ever offered in any market of this country. Every bottle of Caustic Balsam sold is warranted to give satisfaction Price \$1 50 per bottle. Sold by druggists or seat by express, charges paid, with full directions for its use, by

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The largest and deepest milking herd of Helstein in the world 225 head, mostly imported. Males and

in the world 325 nead mostly imported. Makes and Females of different ages.

A large and elegant Stud of imported Clydesdale Stallions, and Mares of all ages.

Hambletonian Stallions and Mares of Superior breeding. Personal inspection inkited. Separate Catalogues of each class, and miki records of cows, mailed free on application. All inquiries promptly answered. State that you saw thus advertisement in the Micropian Farmers.

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to make it the greatest Blood Purifier and the Best Health & Strengt! Restorer Ever Used. It cures Rheumatism.

ried powers, a

HOLSTEIN

wered. State that you Michigan Farmer,

Parker's

Hair Balsam.

The Best, Cicanest, and Most Economical Hair Dress-ing. Never falls to restore the

and other Bony Tumors.

A

quit the nest, and the first to sing.

deeper, especially behind.

about their old roosting places."

are all safely housed or dead.

"Still another argument in favor of oxen is their comparative exemption from disease. 'Tough as an ox,' is a proverb be sure of one. Sometimes the missiles which is founded on fact. The chances are that a steer will arrive at maturity without blemish, accomplish his mission of work without disease, and come to the shambles with a sound line and a fat caul. Not so with a horse. The accidents and diseases to which he is liable are legion. A perfectly sound horse is the exception. Jockies have ways of covering over the defects and diseases of their horses so as to make them look and act all right; but the purchaser too often finds that appearances are deceitful. We are satisfied there is no more precarious property than a horse, and the higher his breed and cost the more precarious he seems.

"Finally, the horse is worthless after having accomplished his mission of work. His hide was formerly utilized, but even this is buried in the compost heap now a days. On the contrary, the ox makes good beef and good leather when he has erved his day and generation on the farm. This is no small consideration. It is not pleasant to see a piece of property degen. erate on our hands and finally taper out to nothing, as the horse does, but a fat ox gives pleasure and profit.

"We do not expect to turn the tide of fashion which runs so strongly towards the horse, but it is some satisfaction to give Young America a warning, that it is in part due to this animal, that the profit of the modern farm is so much smaller than that of the same farm in the olden time.

Agricultural Items.

In the selection of seeds for planting, it is always important to take into account the soil and climate from which they have been derived. In England, seed wheat from poor soil is considered particularly well suited to a rich soil; rape seed grown in colder regions or situations is sure to give a good crop in warm localities. Clover seed and oats from mountainous districts are preferred to the same seeds from the plains. Wheat from Odessa and from South Hungary is esteemed in colder regions also. The planters on the upper Rhine import hemp seed from Balayne and Ferrara. In like manner German flax growers attach particular value to linseed from Courland and Livonia, etc.-Liebia.

THE largest firm of milk bnyers in Obic have notified their patrons that they must discontinue feeding what is known as " sugar meal," i. e., the refuse of the glucose factories, to their stock, and refuse to buy milk of those who persist in the practice. They claim that this sour meal is injuring them by damaging the quality of their butter and cheese, that the acid of the meal causes a change in the milk by which the butter is "off flavor" and the cheese fails to keep. The meal is usually in process of fermentation when fed out, and cannot fail to not only injure the quality of the dairy products, but also to affect the health of the cow. No one who has walked down Fort Street in the wake of a wagon loaded with this miscalled "feed." can fail to understand that so vile smelling a mass, which scents the air for rods around nust invariably affect the taste of the mill and butter of the animals to which it is fed.

F. D. CURTIS, in mentioning the good qualities of buckwheat, says: "Four bushels of buckwheat will make 100 pounds of flour leaving the remainder of the four bushels 200 pounds) in bran, which is excellent feed for milch cows and young animals. A hundred weight of flour will average in price \$2, and buckwheat bran is estimated in value to be half that of corn meal. Buckwheat is variable in yield, and ranges from 10 to 50 bushels per acre. If the straw is carefully stacked it can be made valuable in the winte "In the first place there are many kinds for bedding, and also for feeding once a day the notion that it poisons the ground. straw should never be used for bedding pigs, as it causes an irritation of their skin, but it never affects other animals. The grain, however, is excellent for pigs."

Che Poultry Pard.

"Fanny Field's" Poultry Notes. This vivacious correspondent of the Pravrie Farmer, who is au courant on poultry matters, advises:

"You want to kill off all those old hens that have been hanging around your premises ever since the Centennial. They will not get through moulting until De cember, and you can't coax them to lay an egg before next spring, and they will eat just as much as though they expected to lay a peck of eggs apiece. As a rule it don't pay to keep hens after the second year: the early hatched pullets are the ones that fill the egg-basket in winter.

"Now is the time to separate the fowls that you intend for the fall market from those that you intend to keep. Keep your largest and best early hatched pullets, some of your best year old hens, and if you are going to keep cocks that you raised this season, select those that are strong, well built, and inclined to "boss" the oth-

"Get the young fowls that have been coosting in the trees, on the fences, and in other places where they ought not to roost. iato the hen houses. If you had attended to the half grown chicks when they left the nursing coops, they would not now be roosting in the tree-tops; but you didn't, and now you must teach them to roost under cover, as well brought up young chickens should. There are two ways to make these misguided chickens understand what is required of them. The common way is to go out just before dark, open the door of the fowl house, take a pole and thrash around "promiscuous like" among the branches of the trees when the chickens are just going to bed; some of them will fly down and the rest will fly to the topmost branches, just out of reach of your pole. Leave those in the tree; they will stay there, and chase around for fifteen or twenty minutes after those that you knocked down; perhaps you will catch one and perhaps not-generally not-most of them will hide where the entire detective force of the farm cannot find them, and then you can go back to the tree. Gather up an armful of wood, old boots, oyster

chickens; sometimes you will hit one and it will come down, and if you are quick BOOKS! BOOKS!

will come down on your own head and on FOR SUBSCRIBERS ONLY.

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Mahone man. There kicking hereafter over The bank examiner rethe failure of the Newson put at \$3,500,000. the receiver to pay der and it is understood th willing, if the receiver thing and determine all

NOVEMBER

thing and determine all banks within 30 days, to and save all the expense Dr. F. W. Bathrick, o begun suit for libel a Tribune, laying his dams also stated that the doct against some Detroit ner the publication of the ch been made by one Miss Doctor. If he expects suits, he will be fearful!

There has been quite a of Confederate bonds.
vertised last week for
for which \$2 50 per \$1,00
is thought that the whole
neered by those who have reported demand being pass of causing the out in them. The London I thing is a fraud, and the money in that city belon eracy is entirely untrue.

Foreig The Chilians have taken Six fishing boats, with at Boulogne, France, are perished in a recent stori The Leitrim and Ferm

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the Land League have a

case, and now the people The French papers are fact that all but one of the man Reichstag belonging Alsace will be occupied by to the government.

As a result of the co British at the Yorktown London Lord Mayor's pro-can flag will be escorted be to the palace yard at W massed bands will play t Banner." It is reported that the Lacelded to direct farmers to the land act, with a view to

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to allow the old one to France a customs tariff o tariff would probably be and on many articles prob Reports from the Isthm to the effect that the canal suffering from yellow feve erally along the line of th at Aspinwall. The canal ceived large supplies and n tals, which will be built : some excitement and indi nounced intention of De duce French convict labor donia. It is argued that le

the introduction of French necessitate French troops against which it is believed protest, and would be back ates government, which been declared would enforce Reports of the wine cre widely in different dist champagne region the yie age one, some 75,000,0 bottles; but, except for ! the yield would h of a grande annee. Mean Ay are still going up, a vance is not so great as la Lower Burgundy, the wi satisfactory, but in the up quantity will be short. outlook of very short ero raine and Saumurois repo from Charente, Cognac, a

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in vineyards spared by the loxera, they are tolerable; Saintonge they are very quality is reported good as -some 2,000,000 or 3,00 more than last year.

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dware, Tinware, is, Harness, Sad-is, Revolvers, Trunks, Gro-ceries, and in fact ev-0 cons Experie

MONTGOMERY V

Mahone man. There will be some lively kicking hereafter over this nomination.

The bank examiner reports that the loss by the failure of the Newark National Bank is now put at \$3,500,000. The assets will enable the receiver to pay depositors 60 per cent, and it is understood that the directors are willing, if the receiver can settle up every-thing and determine all the obligations of the banks within 30 days, to make good all losses and save all the expenses of litigation.

Dr. F. W. Bathrick, of Battle Creek, has begun sult for libel against the Chicago Tribune, laying his damages at \$50,000. It is also stated that the doctor contemplates suits against some Detroit newspapers, based upon the publication of the charges alleged to have been made by one Miss Prosser avainst the Doctor. If he expects to get rich on libel suits, he will be fearfully disappointed.

suits, he will be fearfully disappointed.

There has been quite a flurry over the sales of Confederate bonds. A New York firm advertised last week for \$1,000,000 of them, for which \$250 per \$1,000 would be paid. It is thought that the whole movement is engineered by those who have bonds for sale, the reported demand being got up for the purpase of causing the outside public to invest in them. The London Times says the whole thing is a fraud, and the reported deposit of money in that city belonging to the Confederacy is entirely untrue.

Foreign.

The Chilians have taken possession of Lima. Six fishing boats, with 119 men, belonging at Boulogne, France, are supposed to have perished in a recent storm.

The Leitrim and Fermanagh branches of the Land League have announced their de-termination to adhere to the "No Rent" manifesto of the central league.

Archbishop Croke, of Cashel. advises Irish tenants to tender fair rent, and if refused the fault would not be theirs. The government has established a reign of terror, he said. It was reported recently that Gambetta and Bismarck had a meeting, but the latter assures the Prince of Wales that such was not the case, and now the people of Europe breathe

The French papers are exulting over the fact that all but one of the seats in the German Reichstag belonging to Lorraine and Alsace will be occupied by members opposed to the consequence.

As a result of the courtesy shown the British at the Yorktown celebration, at the London Lord Mayor's procession the American flag will be escorted by a guard of honor to the palace yard at Westminster, where massed bands will play the "Star Spangled Bannes"

It is reported that the Land League has decided to direct farmers to file claims under
the land act, with a view to filling the court
with sufficient business to obstruct its working. Two thousand tenauts in the County
of Limerick alone have filed claims. So far
the findings of the commission have been
generally in favor of the tenants, the reductions in rent averaging over 28 per cent. and tions in rent averaging over 28 per cent, and affording great satisfaction to the tenants.

The Anglo-French commercial treaty, which has been under negotiation for some months, is now announced to be a failure. The collapse is final, and indicates a strong feeling on the part of the French against framing any new treaty whatever, and a desire to allow the old one to lapse and give to France a customs tariff of its own. Such a tariff would probably be highly protective and on many articles prohibitive.

Reports from the Isthmus of Panama ar Reports from the isthmus of Panama are to the effect that the canal employes are still suffering from yellow fever, and sickness generally along the line of the canal, especially at Aspinwall. The canal company has received large supplies and materials for hospitals, which will be built at once. There is some excitement and indignation at the annunced intention of De Lesseps to introduce French convict labor from New Caledonia. It is argued that labor is cheap, and duce French convict labor from New Cale-donia. It is argued that labor is cheap, and the introduction of French convicts would necessitate French troops to guard them, against which it is believed Colombia would protest, and would be backed by the United States government, which it has repeatedly been declared would enforce the Mouroe doc-

Reports of the wine crop in France vary widely in different districts. From the champagne region the yield will be an average one, some 75,000,000 or 80,000,000 bottles; but, except for late heavy rains, the yield would have been that of a grande annee. Meanwhile, prices at Ay are still going up, although the advance is not so great as last year. In the Lower Burgundy, the wine prospects are satisfactory, but in the upper regions the quantity will be short. Drought in the south has done much harm, and gives an outlook of very short crops. From Touraine and Saumurois reports are excellent; from Charente, Cognac, and Angouleme, in vineyards spared by the frost and phyl loxera, they are tolerable; from Annis and Saintonge they are very poor, but from the Gironde and Garonne Valleys the quality is reported good and the yield large —some 2,000,000 or 3,000,000 hectolitres

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free of charge, any article that is brought or sent prepaid to us, and return it to the sender for min to keep and test.

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to undertakers.

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A room filled with different articles, such as eggs, meat, fish, etc., can be treated at one time without additional trouble or expense. A room filled with different articles, such as eggs, meat, fish, etc., can be treated at one time without additional trouble or expense.

13 In fact there is nothing that Ozone will not preserve. Think of every thing you can that is liable to sour, decay, or spoil, and then remember that we guarantee that Ozone will preserve it in exactly the condition you want it for any length of time. If you will remember this, it will save asking questions as to whether Ozone will preserve this or that article—it will preserve anything and everything you will remember this. Contains of the Control of the United States in which a live man can not make any amount of money from \$1,000 to \$10,000 a year, that he pleases. We desire to get a live man interested in each county in the United States, in whose hands we can place this Preservative, and through him secure the business which every county ought to produce.

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THE NORTHERN LIGHTS.

"Nay, mother, nay; the pictured coal is glowing" Dully and redly on the hearthstone there: You was no flame of careless idlers throwing. Nor rocket flashing through the startled at Twas but the g'eaming of the Northern Lights-Ah, there again they reddened Hunteliff heights.

"So let me raise you softly on the pi'low, See how the crimson lustre flares and dies, Turning to red the long heave of the billow, And the great arch of all the starless skies; The fishers say such beauty bodes them sorrow Telling of storm and wind to blow to-morrow.

"No, child, the busy wife may bait her lines, And net and gear lie ready for the morning. No presage in that wavering glory shines, No doom in the rich hues the clouds adorning;

They do but say the lingering hours are past, The gates, the golden gates unclose at last. "Won, the long hill so steep and drear to climb, Done, the long task so bitter hard in learning; The tears are shed, and garnered up by time, The heart beats, freed from all its lonely yearns

The bar swings back, and, flooding seas and skie Burst out the deathless lights of Paradise. "See, see, by the great vales of pearl they stand-Friends, children, husband; see glad hands out

stretching!
For me, for me, the undiscovered land, Its promise in that roseate signal teaching; Ay, kiss me child, the lips will soon be dumb That yet in earthly words can say 'I come.

Again the banner of the Northern Lights Waved broad and bright across the face of hea And in the cottage, on the rugged heights, The passing radiance, by their glory given, Showed a pale orphan weeping by the bed, And the calm smiling of the happy dead.

TOO LATE.

-All the Year Round.

" Douglas, Douglas, tender and treu!" Could ye come back to me, Douglas, Douglas? In the old likeness that I knew, I would be so faithful, so loving, Douglas

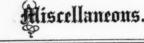
Donglas, Douglas, tender and true, Never a scornful word should grieve ye I'd smile on ye sweet as the angels do; Sweet as your smile shone on me ever, Douglas, Douglas, tender and true

O to call back the days that are not! My eyes were blinded, your words were few; Do you know the truth now up in heaven? Douglas, Douglas, tender and true

I never was worthy of you, Douglas; Not half worthy the like of you; Donglas, Donglas, tender and true.

Stretch out your hand to me, Douglas, Dougla Drop forgiveness from heaven like dew,
As I lay my heart on your dead heart, Dougla

Donglas, Donglas, tender and true.



THE GOVERNOR'S BALL.

Prince Kamoutsine was one of the mos brilliant officers of the court at St. Peters burg. He was seen at every review, recep tion, and official ball. Everywhere, in fac where a young officer of the guards could be seen with advantage to himself, and yet, in eight years, he had only a captain's rank accompanied with the unenviable reputa-tion of being the most incorrigible fellow in the way of practical jokes that wore a uni form. No one understood better than he the art of carrying out successfully the most astounding, audacious joke. Already he had been three times exiled from the capital for having gone a trifle too far, and had severe reproof from a high quarter, with the advice to keep quiet and "efface himself" that he might be forgotten. This to a man like Kamoutsine was simply impossible; for, even at the risk of losing motion and fortune, his jest was a neceseigners, provincial officers, ignorant country people he scorned utterly, regarding them as quite unworthy his attention. The young captian flew at higher game, selecting hi victims from the 'haute volec

Our hero had so far profited by this ad vice that the Emperor Nicholas, who appears to have been somewhat deficient in a ase of humor, and by no means apprecia tive of a practical joke, sent him one fine orning the order to retire to his estate and there to remain the space of one month, "to give himself time for reflection," as the or der was worded.

Kamoutsine was allowed three days to make all his arrangements and to reach his destination. The place of exile was twenty four miles distant from Saint Petersburg by post-chaise. He began by spending two day in bidding good-bye to his friends.

He had been promised four gendarmes as a guard of honor; the antecedents of the young prince quite justified this precaution apparently so insulting; he having passed his last period of banishment in a wellknown restaurant in the costume of a waiter, where he had been seen and recognized by all of his brother officers, who had laughed while keeping the secret, until the expiration of the sentence.

Kamoutsine went from house to house ceiving here the ironical congratulations of one, there the laughing condolences of another. Toward the evening of the second day he presented himself to take leave of the Countess Camerof, one of the most popular and charming of the court beautie "Will you not dine with us?" said the

pretty countess, as he rose from his chai after a few minutes' conversation.

"A thousand thanks! but it is quite im-possible, unless you can extend the invitaticn to my gendarmes." Your ge ndarmes! What can you possi-

bly mean?"
"My body guard, for which I am indebted to the imperial munificence. They ought

now to be at my house. In an hour, we shall, all five of us, be rolling along the road to Kamoutska, the home of my ancestors. When I say we shall roll I am wrong I should have said we shall glide: with this ntiful snow the sleighing is delightful. It will not be a long journey; I shall dine at

"Unhappy Prince!" said the Countess with a merry laugh. "You are not politic in allowing yourself to be bani-hed at the home to-morrow ight of the carnival season. The Gover-

nor's ball will have to go on without you, it "Ah! The ball—true enough, I had ut

"An! The ball—true enough, I had ut-terly [forgotten it; you see, Countess, the depth of my disgrace. Is it to-morrow?"

"Fo-morrow evening at 10 we shall all be dancing without you. Now, pray, do not go and hang yourself," add.d the pitti'ess

Kamcu'sine stood silent, twisting his moustache with a thoughtful air.

"You are going?" he asked, abruptly "As if there were a doubt of it! All Petersburg will be there. The new Governor makes his debut. He is from Irkouisk, you know, and his entertainments there were celebrated far and wide. It will be a superb

al'. The imperial family will be there, and I mean to be on the spot to see them arrive."
"Countess," said Kamoutsine, tenderly, leaning on the arm of her chair, "will you give, see the honor of the first waltz?"
"Are you mad?" said the Countes, throwing herself back on the chair.

"No more than usual; but I repeat my question, for you have will you do me the honor-

"But, my dear Prince, you will be at ome at that time. You will be sleeping the sweet sleep which always follows a winter's journey; your housekeeper will have

ade your tea, you will have taken it and—"
"All this little detailed interior, Counters, sts on the hypothesis that I shall be at nome. But I am not at home, and if I am a the Governor's ball, will you give me the irst waltz?" The Countess, very much puzzled, looked

nquiringly at Kamoutsine. She saw he was erious-a most unusual thing with himand she was much touched by "With pleasure," she answered gravely.

"You will not give it to any one else. At the first sound of the music I shall be there to claim it.' "Prince," said the Countess, in a voice

full of terror and tenderne s, "you are s'aking your head!"
"Which is hardly worth a waltz with you

I shall be more than paid if you only keep your promise," murmured Kamoutsine, as he rose.

"I hope all this is only a jest," said the Countess with a troubled smile. "Will you lay me a wager that I wi'l not be there?" said the young man with a low

knows with you."

"I trust to your generosity, Countess, and I like to think you will hold to the wager. Good-by till to-morrow;" and stooping the prince touched his 1 ps to her hand and ligoneed without giving her the opporlisappeared, without giving her the oppor-

unity of replying.

As he had prophes ed, the gendarme were awaiting his return. A kibitka, a sort of close-covered sleigh, stood before the door, and he entered it without giving these four representatives of armed force any of portunity of dining, at which they grumbled a little, but quite in a respectful fashion, as became them in the presence of a superior; for, though Kamoutsine was their prisoner, he was none the less their superior hierarch-

Never was a short journey so crowded with mistakes; the valet de chambre, who had gone on in advance, acting as courties must have been either drunk or crazy-per haps both, for at the first relay stations the horses were not ready, the postilions were not prompt—in short the early part of the night was a series of misadventures, among which the absence of supper was by no

Toward midnight the spell was broken. The kibitka, drawn by good, strong ani-mals, rushed like the wind over the smooth, even surface of the snow, but no supper appeared. At last, long after midnight, the everlasting question "Is there anything to eat?" obtained a reply in the affirmative. Kamoutsine, who up to that hour had been sleeping peacefully, awoke, rubbed his eyes, and invited his guards to sup with him.

and invited his guards to sup with him.

It was a dainty, delicious meal. On the table were huge jugs filled with foaming knass, which had the sparkling effervescence of champagne—and, to tell the truth, it was champagne, slightly altered for the occasion by the generous quantity of the strongest alcohol, which in about twenty minutes produced such as effect when the minutes produced such an effect upon the four gendarmes; after their prolonged fast, the extreme cold of the atmosphere, and the intense heat of the post-s ation, that they were all lying on or under table, snor-

ng in chores.

Kamoutsine, taking his pelisse and valise quietly went out and jomped into a peas ant's sleigh standing before the door. The wretched little animal broke into a rapid trot. Excellent relays were in readiness a every station, and at eight c'clock in the morning our hero drove triumphantly into he capi tal, from which he had been so

cruelly eviled. Before the door of the restaurant, where he had once occupied the ostensible position of waiter, was a travelling kibitka, sufficiently bespattered with mud to suggest the idea of a long journey. Kamoutsine entered the house quickly and changed his uniform for a civilian's suit, which was in readiness, came out and sprang into the His faithful valet, who cibitki. left him for a moment, gathered up the reins nd rode at a furious pace, which never slackened till he brought up at the palace of his excellency the Governor-General of he fortress.

The servants rushed out, and treated ou'sine as if expecting him. "Announce the nephew of his Excellency,"

said Kamoutsine, calmly.

They hurried up the stairs with his va ise, while he followed them without wait

The Governor-General hurried forward "My dear nephew," he clied, holding ou

his arms, "you are welcome indeed. I have been expecting you for a week. "I beg your pardon, my dear uncle,I have voidably detained, but I will ex

plain all later——"

"Yes, yes, I understand, but how you are altered! I should never have known you. You must be very tired.'

"I have been three nights on the road, to ose no time in reaching you."
"Poor boy! Come and have some tea. as just about taking my breakfast.

aunt is still asleep. You know, of course, that there is a ball to-night?" "Indeed! a ball! I did not know: I had

but my travelling dress-I cannot, it will be impossible."
"Then you have brought no dress-coat? "Yes, but it is with my luggage, which I we left to be forwarded.

"Ah! well, you can easily get one from ailor-it is not as if we were in a l ttle provincial town; one can get everything here come and get some tea.

And the General hurried his suppos nephew into the dining-room, and while serving the boiling tea, which Kamoutsine swallowed without waiting to be pressed, he asked a thousand questions about the family, his friends at Odessa, whence he was sup-

osed to have just arrived. Kamoutsine replied with perfect self-posssion and a surance. He never allow himself to be caught napping, and on this important occasion his resources did not

"Good heavens! how you are changed," eried the General. "I never should have recognized you. And yet you resemble your

"So they tell me," answered Kamo carelessly, not at all embarrassed. "I. o.

"You were about so high," said the General, pointing to the table. "I think you were only five years old." "Four years and eight months, exactly, my

ear uncle." "You are quite right. What an extraor

dinary memory you have! But tell me, is your aunt Elizabeth—" "I beg your pardon, my dear uncle, but am nearly dead with fatigue; as I think

old you, I have been travelling three night onsecutively."
"You d d indeed tell me so, and I am very

thoughtless in forgetting it. Your chamber is ready for you; go directly to bed. Your "And if I should not wake till the even

ng?"
"That is of no consequence, if you are only in season for the ball."
"But my dress coat—I cannot go out for

ne, and I confess——"
"Don't disturb yourself in the least, my lear boy. Hand your clothes to the servant everything will be in readiness for you, and you will only have to make your toilet when you wake."

utsine was conducted to his chamber, when he comfortdbly went to bed, after taking from his portfolio a letter he had re-

ceived a day or two previous and which

"We started day before yesterday, "wrote one of his brother officers on leave at Moscow; "the nephew of our new Governor General has just arrived from Odessa, and the very first night he was thoroughly fleeced by some gamblers at ecarte. He had lost more than he has taken with him, and, as he is not at all a bad fellow, he has constituted himself a prisoner on parole till he receives funds from Odessa.

"We go in time to see him, and we all offer him our sympathy—repeating the same little phrases of condolence; but he has not even shown himself for forty-eight hours. The most amnsing part of it is that he has a deadly terror of his uncle, the new Governor, and no one can imagine why, he has never seen him since he was a child; but he would rather die than confess his escapade to him. There are still ten days or a fortnight of his voluntary sec'usion, and he is just idiot enough to hold out to the

"In ten days," says Kamoutsine, folding the letter, "I shall be quietly settled— where? Perhaps on the road to Siberia. Bah! we will go to sleep now-and after Nous verrons ce que nous verrons."

His dinner was served in his chamber, un be there?" said the young man with a low bow."

"No—yes—I do not know. One never for him a capital fit. Setting himself in a comfortable easy chair, near the window, he wotched the arrival of the carriages as they drew up in line before the entrance. On the carpeted steps was a confused mass of velvet and satin drapery; there was the sparkling of diamonds, the fleecy glimmer of priceless laces, and the brilliant uniforms of his brother officers; he could even hear the tinkling of the plates as the supper was being laid in the adjoining room, and remembered with a tender melancholy that he should not be able to enjoy it. Then began the hideous sounds from the orchestrs, the maddening noise which always precedes the music.

Exactly at 10 o'clock a servant entered hurriedly.
"Monsieur, his Excellency sends me to

say that it is time for you to come down to the ball-room."
As he descended the crimson-carpeted

staircase—in a quiet, leisurely fashion, as became a member of the family—the national hymn announced the arrival of the Emperor. Mingling in the crowd, he entered the ball room. In one quick glance he re cognized the pretty Countesss Dameroff, who somewhat pale and nervous, stood, with her eyes fixed on the entrance of the door. In an instant he had asked his uncle to present him. The Countess hardly glanced at the young civilian; she was absorb

ing for a uniform of the Guard. "Countess," whispered the voice of Ka-outsine. With a start, she turned and montaine.

"Permit the nephew of the Governor to claim your promise. His arm was about her waist, and the were lost in the whirl before she could reply.
At the first pause, she said, with a merry laugh, though evidently considerably agi-

tated and excited: "How absurd you are in citizens' dress!" As they made the tour of the large saloon Kamoutsine met the astonished gaze of a pair of eyes that were well known to him, and before his evolution was half completed thirty persons had recognized him in spite of his disguise, and the litt'e murmur of excitement which invariably accompanies a se-cret joke pervaded through the groups gathered here and there.

As he led the Countess to her seat

lightly pressed her hand, saying:
"I have won my wager, and I shall return to claim it as soon as the higher powers will permit me.'

Countess blushed and was silent. "I have risked my head, as you did me the honor to say yesterday. Will you prove yourself a 'bonne paycese?'"

"I will try, if you are not too unreason "I will be generous," he said with a laugh. "Au revoir," and with a low bow he turned toward the door, but was detained by the Governor, who immediately presented him

"Your Excellency, permit me to present my nephew who has just arrived from

O.csa. "Charmed," murmured the Minister, with an abstracted air, and raising his eyes-but Kamoutsine had disappeared.

"A little peculiar," said the General, by way of apology; "provincial, as you see." Suddenly an aide de-camp appeared, huried and excited, "The Emperor wants you instantly, your

Excellency," addressing the Minister. Majesty is furious!" "What is it!" in yan asked his Excel

ency, as he followed the messenger. "Kamoutsine is here," said the Empero in not the most gracious tone.

"Your Majesty! can it be possible?"
"He is here, I tell you! Have him arrested instantly and find out how he came The Minister rushed off to the host. "Kamoutsine is here!"

"Who is he? who is Kamoutsine?" "The young man who has just received sentence of banishment. Make haste! The Emperor is furious i" "Heavens and earth!" cried the Governor.

Suddenly turning to the first functionar ne saw he exclaim "Kamoutsine is here. Arrest him instant

ly and learn how he came,' The order was transmitted, and everydy was questioned. "Have you seen Kamoutsine?"

'Certainly," said somebody; "I saw his waltzing with the Countess Dameroff." "Matame, you you have been seen waltzing with Kamoutsine. The Emperor is very angry; he desires to know with

"Not with me, most certainly," answere the Counters carelessly. "I have only waltzed once, and it was with the Governor"

nephew from Odessa."
The Governor General hurried up, hal distracted. Touching him on the arm with her fan the Countess said: "General, did you not present your nepher

to me? "Certainly, certainly, Countess; but tha has nothing to do with the present question I am in search of Kamoutsine, peror is most indignant, and is determined o know who brought him."

The Countess turned her Lack. At this moment the court minister appeared, repeating, "the Emperor is furious." "I know it only too well," exclaimed

"Are you not ashamed to involve me ch an abominable hoax ? it, your Excellency, I do not unde stand how."

"I tell you the Emperor is furious!" and the Minister rushed off in-a rage. Finally s young aide-de-camp, taking pity on his confusion and despair, whispered: "Your Excellency, it is you who are

sponsible for his appearance. "I indeed!" really this was too much mere aide-de-camp to presume to jest in this

fashion with the Governor-General "You presented him to the Countess Da "Indeed I did not. I presented my

phew to her."
"But, your Excellency, your nephew is not your nephew; he is Kamoutsine, and you can now see why the Emperor is so Throwing himself on a seat, the Genera

held his head in both hands. "What an idiot I am!" he exclaim "and all the time I saw he bore no resenblance to any member of the family." At last it was well known who brough

difficult matter; he had evaporated in his haste, taking with him the dress-coat the Governor had taken the trouble to procure rets.

He had, however, the generosity to leave in his chamber the letter which fully cleared the Governor from any complicity. This etter was immediately taken possession of and shown to the Emperor, who conde-scended to laugh; certainly the trick had been well played. But there are limits to mperial endurance. The police were dis patched in every direction. Twenty-four hours had passed before it occurred to them to seek him in his place of exile, where he was found at last in the home of his ancestors, quietly reading a foreign review, and taking his coffee.

"You have failed in respect to your sov-ereign," said the Chief of Police.
"I! in what way!"

"In allowing yourself to be seen at the Governor's ball." "Come, now, this is cruel! how can any one have the heart to make game of an un-fortunate exile? It is now nearly forty-eight hours since I obeyed the order of ban-

shment! "You have intoxicated your gendarmes? "A libel! They intoxicated themselves, Do you really believe that it is a difficult

matter to intoxicate a gendarme?"
"But you intoxicated them in order to es "Another libel! When I saw them sleep ing so heavily I came here by myself. It is rather humiliating this being led about by

gendarmes." "But you presented yourself at the resi dence of the Governor after receiving your entence of banishment.'

"Who has told you this story?" "Thirty persons, at least, saw you there. "Then thirty persons have been the vicims of a most extraordinary illusion, for you can see for yourself that I cannot have left this house for two days."

"That may be so," said the chief, who be gan to ask himself if he were losing his eye ight; "but my orders are to take you to St Petersburg.

Kamoutscine scanned him with a haughty

"This must be a joke, and a very poor on t is; but it seems that I must obey."

During the journey he maintained so well this air of injured dignity that the guards were thoroughly convinced of his innocence. The Emperor had laughed, therefore Kamoutsine received no severer punishment than three months in the fortress; but not his time in the palace of the Governor, who emained his bitter life-long enemy. History does not state if the Countes

Dameroff proved herself "bonne paveuse

Anecdotes of the Stage When Charles Webb was starring it a he old Chatham theater in New York, he became acquainted with a fish dealer named homas Shapleigh, who had in his boyish days belonged to a juvenile dramatic company, and felt very much inclined to tread the boards again, if a chance offered. It did offer. The actor cast for Polonius on Webbs' benefit night was unable to play, and Snapleigh undertook to supply his place.
The house was packed; and the beneficiare, and the friend who had, as the bill put it, magnanimously volunteered his valuable ervices," were received with loud acclamations. The first act went off smoothly enough; but on the second, when on Polon us asking, "Do you know me, my lord? Hamlet replies, "Excellent well; you are a fishmonger."—Mrs. Shapleigh sitting in a front box, exclaimed: "Well, it ain't very pretty of you, Mr. Webb, after Tom has been so good to you, to go showing him up in that way; I'd have you knew that a fi-h-monger, as you call him, is as good as an actor any day!' When she ceased a wondering silence fell upon the audience; and Shapleigh giving his wife an assuring nod, said: "It's all right, Bessie; it's so in the

book." And then, understanding matters, he audience vociferously applauded. It is not always "so in the book." It was not Shakspere's Romeo that electrifie western audience with:

oft! what light through yonder window breaks? It is the east and Juliet has a son! Nor was a dramatist responsible for the stage-lover telling the object of his affections: "In the part, you have shared my adversity; and it is my sincere desire that

you may in future, share my posterity."

Much less germane to the matter was Jefferson's first stage speech. He played the infant in 'Pizarro,' and when Cora said to Alonzo, "Sweet child, he will speak soon," she was not prepared for the in-tant fu'fillment of her prophecy by the "infant toddling to the footlights and asking the

eader of the orchestra why he did not play his fiddle." Many years afterwards the actor was playing his famous part of Rip Van Winkle at Chicago, and one night went to the theater tired out by a long days fishing. When the curtain rose on the third act, it di closed the white being the contain rose on the third act, it di closed the white hair d Rip deep in his twenty years' nap. Five, ten minutes elap*ed, but he did not waken. The audience grew impatient, and the prompter uneasy; he supposed the great actor knew what he was about, but this was carrying the realistic business a little too far. At last the gallery waxed uproarious; and yelled their delight at one of their number inquiring 'if there was going to be 19 years more of this snooze At this point Jefferson snored audibly. Opening a small trap beneath the tage, the prompter prodded Rip from below only to see the sleepy comedian fumble in his pocket for an imaginary railway ticket, and hear him mutter: "Going clear through, onductor" This was too much for the prompter: he went at Rip with a big pin,

nd with a loud shriek that worthy sat up, vide awake to the situation. An actor of no great account, except in his own estimation, found his way upon the stage just after the final morning rehearsal of a pantomime, the first scene of which had een set again, ready for the evening performance. Heavy with over-imbibing of beer, he tumbled into a friendly bunk, as he supposed, and was soon fast asleep. Night which after a little while, the pantomime hero advanced for the purpose of breathing out his life. As he threw himself upon the tomb, it changed into a downy couch and then he suddenly found himself struggling with a big man. The two rolled toward the footlights, kicking their hardest; but stopping in time, they disentangled themselves, and the half sobered intruder on the scene, quoting from Shakspere at the top of his voice, "Give me another horse! Bind up

ny wounds! Have mercy, heavens!" brought lown the house, as he had never done be-ore, or was likely to do again. Perhaps there is no "property" of which so many stories have been told as the skull passing for poor Yorick's. Here is one which may be new to our readers. When the elder Booth was to play Hamlet some-where in Virginia, he found no skull had been provided. A little darkey, however, had volunteered to get one, and kept his promise. When he was leaving the theater after the performance, Booth felt some one tugging at his coat-tail. It was the little

ugger. "Please, sah," said he, "I want daddy's skull."

"Daddy's skull?" repeated the actor.
"Yes, sah. Dat used der be de ole man's readpiece afore the mule kicked him: an' nammy'll lick me rarely ef I lose it."

At the beginning of his theatrical career Mr. W. J. Florence, the popular comedian, played "general utility" at the Lyceum Theater, New York, then under the management of Mr. John Brougham. Among Kamoulaine, but to arrest him was a more new pieces produced by that gentleman was

one that created no little sensation at its first representation. It was called "A Row a the Lyceum Theater; or, Greenroom Sec Each member of the company ap peared on the stage as himself wearing everyday costume, and the scene was the greenroom of the theater. The per formance was exceedingly realistic, vent off capitally until the entrance of Miss Buggine, a debutante who—as previously arranged—after looking over the part allotted to her, objected to the "business", and insisted on having something more tragic.
While she was making matters disagreeable
on the stage, a stout, middle aged man,

the stalls and exclaimed: "The woman looks for all the world like Clementina! Her voice is very like, the form is the same." After a pause he added, "It is my wife!" and rushed toward the footlights shouting, "Come off the stage, you miserable woman!" niserable woman

dressed in quaker garb, rose in the center of

The audience, at first amused, grew angry and cries of "Put him out!" 'Sit down! "Police!" rang through the house. the third tier, visible to all, was a red-shirted fireman, who loudly threatened he would give "Old Broadbrim" a sound threshing if ne attempted to lay a hand on the young woman, and was presently seen rushing down stairs to carry his threat into execution. The house was in an uproar; ladies tried to escape from the theater, while gentlemen vainly endeavored to restore order. At last the irate husband clambered over the orchestra, the fireman close behind him. seized by a couple of police officers and dragged upon the stage. When there they were made to face the house, and immediately the regulation semi circle was formed, the rhymed "tag" spoken, and the curtain dropped almost before the bewild-ered audience had time to recognize in the indignant husband, Mr. Brougham; in the red shirted defender of the young woman M. J. Florence, and to realize the fact that he whole scene had been previously rehearsed, and that they had been very cleverly hoaxed.

Mr. H. E. Jarret, whose "Cinderella company" was lately playing in Detroit, relates that he was one evening accosted by a small boy, who showed him 15 cents, saying: "Please, Mister, I would like to see 'Cinderella;' but that's all the money I.ve got. The manager unable to withstand the appeal handed the urchin a quarter of a dollar The boy's countenance beamed with delight, and moving toward the street, he said: "You don't know how thankful I feel, sir, am ever so much obliged to you; and I guess I'll go over to the Coliseum and see 'Jack Sheppard.' Mr. Jarrett felt that his generosity had been sadly misplaced. He might exchange condolence with our count-rymen Mr. Archibald Forbes, who suffered n much the same way when on his lecturing tour in the states. Asking the darkey cabman who drove him to the hotel at West Chester, Penusylvania, how much he was to pay him, the cabman replied: 'Well, u'd jee's gib me a ticket to de lec tur', sah, I should be right glad." Flattered such a request, Mr. Forbes not only gave John a ticket, but added another for

He did not see his colored friend among he audience that evening; and getting into the same cab next morning to go to the station, said to the driver: "I didn't see you at the lecture last

"No, sah; I were not dar," was the unabashed reply. "You see, sah, 1 jes' sold dem tickets for a dollar, sah, 'cause I don't know much 'bout lectures, and thought I'd rader hab the cash, sah.' The good folks of Macon, in Georgia,

would seem to know as little about plays as the negro cabman knew about lectures, fo when Mr. McCullough played Virginius there, not one of the audience moved upon the curtain falling on the last act; and it was not until the stage-manager explained that Virginius being dead, Virginia dead, and Appius Claudius dead too, nothing remained to be done that evening, that they went grumbling away.

The Great Falls.

The recent visit of the American society of civil engineers to Niagara Falls has drawn renewed attention to the works for utilizing some of the enormous water power of Niagara river, which are now in progress under canal was originally constructed by Horace H. Day of New York, in the year 1850, at a cost of \$250,000. The canal debouches from the river above the falls, and discharges into the reservoir below them, being above three-fourths of a mile in length. mensions at present are about 35 feet in width by 10 feet in depth, but the new company has land enough secured to enlarge it when necessary, to 100 feet wide. There is fall of two feet in the length of the canal It is arranged to extend the reservoir, as re quir.d, to a mile in length along the river banks, its width being 70 feet and depth same as the canal. Four wheels owned by private individuals, were in operation formerly The new company, formed some years ago, bought the old undertaking at a mere song, and is now developing the scheme into

thoroughly organized water-power com They have nearly completed a wheel not far from the lower extremity of the present reservoir, 40 feet long by 20 feet wide, sunk in the solid rock 86 feet, from which a tunnel, 10 feet by 6 feet, has been bored for discharging the waste in'o the river. It is proposed to ultimately place three wheels in this pit, but for the present only a 50-inch Risdon turbine is in position under a head of 80 feet, developing some 1,100 horse power. The water is led from The total available head is about 220 et, which, after deducting the 86 feet at present employed, leaves some 134 feet ye available. The possibilities of power appea at first sight 'to be inexhau-tible. ering their magnitude, the ignorance concern ing the works in progress is very surprising, but it is no doubt due to the cloud resting over the original operations connected with

this water-power scheme which has now been removed. A WIFE VHO IS TOO GOOD FOR ANYTHING -"My wife," says Tom Arter, "is just too good for this earth-that's a l there is about it. There isn't an angel in the suburbs of Heaven that can hold a candle to her in pure and cussed unadulterated goodness Whatever she does or says is right, dead un qualifiedly and emphatical y right. Unborn abies and people who have lived long in their graves may do wrong, but Mrs. Arter never does. She is simply immacu ate and

most infernally infallible "Ste never fold a lie-that is, she says sh never did, and I va'ue the remnant of hair on my head too valuable to dispute her. She can go walloping around among the neigh bors, and gabble gossip and swap scandals and breake commandments, and it's all right. She can wallop young Tom until he has to stand up for his breakfast for weeks at a clip, and it's all right. She can open a can of oysters with my razor and give away m est pants for a peck of peaches, and it's ail

"But just let me commit an indiscretion no bigger than a pinhead and I am the al-mightiest villain that ever breathed. Just let me go home feeling like I had been the butt end of a pile driver all day, and remark that I'm tired I'm the most unmitigated liar or the globe. Just let me spank Tom the least bit, and I'm the ungainliest brute unhung Let me spend five cents for a glass of been to cool my parched lips, and I'm a scoundrel whom it would be base flattery to call

Young Tom is just middling, I reckon and may grow up worth something. If he does it will be a miracle. One parent with shining silver wings about to soar for Heaven every minute, and the other on the brink of description of the capsule by Hilton, and some 25 years after the identification of Hades ready to drop, it is hard to say what the boy will come to, and he so young, too! there's a point somewhere when Well, woman can get too good. She's nearing that line on the lightning express."

How a Thief Robbed Himself.

A former member of the St. Louis criminal bar narrated the following story to a St. Louis Chronicle reporter:

"One of the funniest things that happen ed during my experience was being sent for one day to call upon a man who was confined in the jail upon a charge of burglary. The reputation of the man was bad; he was known to be an expert thief. and though burglary had been laid at his door several times, no conviction had been obtained. I responded to his message and at once recognized him as a man whom I had previously met. He told me his story, denying, of course, his guilt of this particular crime; but I was convinced he knew more of the matter than he had told me. He desired that I should take his case in hand, and at any rate to get him out on bail. When I asked him if he had any money, he promptly answered in the affirmative, and told me to go to the out-house of a certain saloon, and upon the rafters in a corner I would find a roll of money containing \$600. "Take that and use it," said he. I followed his directions, found a pack

age just where he said it was, and carried it to my office. Then I unrolled it, and to my utter amazement found that it contained \$3,550. I studied over the matter, but could not, for the life of me, explain the difference in the amounts, \$600 and \$3,550. I called upon him the next day and told him I had secured the package "Now," said he, "I want to get out of here as soon as possible." I at once looked into the testimony against him, found it was weak, procured bail, had his examina tion, and he was discharged through the want of evidence. He was present at the examination only through my assurance that conviction could not be had. He was profuse in his thanks and liberal in his treatment of myself and friends in the way of drinks and cigars. He bade me goodby and said he would leave the city for good. Not a word was said about the \$3,550.

Six months afterward this man was again in jail, and when brought up for nearing said he had no money to hire a lawyer. I volunteered to defend him and succeeded in clearing him. He then told me that he would pay me some time for my services and proceeded to tell me that he would have had plenty of means if a pal of his had not gone back on him and raised a plant of \$3,550, which he had put away nonths before, but which he was afraid to go after himself. The fact of the matter was that when he told me where to get the \$600 he forgot himself and gave the directions of the big pile, which I got, while his false partner got the \$600.

Does the World Miss Any One?

Not long. The best and most useful of us will soon be forgotten. Those who today are filling a large place in the world's regard will pass away from the remem brance of men in a few months, or, at farthest, in a few years after the grave has closed upon their remains.

We are shedding tears upon a new made grave and wildly crying out in our grief that our loss is irrepa, able, yet in a short time the tendrils of love have entwined around other supports, and we no longer miss the one who has gone. So passes the world. But there are those to whom a loss is beyond repair. There

are men from whose memories no woman's smile can chase the recollections of the sweet face that has given up all its beauty at death's icy touch. There are women grave, and drives away as profane those was not denied, and I was asked what I who would entice them from a worship of their buried loves. Such loyalty, however, is hidden away

from the public gaze. The world sweeps

on beside and around them and cares not

to look upon this unobtruding grief. It

carves a line and records a stone over the

dead, and hastens away to offer homage to

the living. It cries out weepingly, le roi

est mort, but with the next breath exclaims

jovously vive le roi.

How HE CAUGHT A DEVIL FISH .- On the Moyne River, in Victoria, a diver named Smale recently went to the bottom to gather aquatic specimens for a gentleman in Belfast, Victoria. Smale knew that the natines of New Caledonia habitually fish for devil fish with their naked arms, and so when he saw a devil fish hole in the mud of the Movne in went his right arm. But instead of taking hold of something something took hold of him. The loose clay was stirred up and he could not see what had happened for a few moments. Then he beheld one feeler of a large octopus writhed round his hand, like a boaconstrictor, while the suckers of the animal closed on his arm like mouths. The pain was so great that the octopus seemed to be tearing his hand to pieces. If Smale gave the signal to be raised to the surface he would inevitably leave his arm, and probably a large portion of his frame, behind him in possession of the devil fish. It is impossible to imagine a more horribly perilous situation." As the air inflated the diver's dress he was in danger of being lifted off his feet into a position where he would have no purchaseor resisting power. A hammer which Smale had with him lay

THE following item seems to lack some thing to make it read just right-possibly the truth; but we give it for what it is worth: "A Massachusetts mill owner has sued a man for watering six head of cattle in his mill-pond. The cattle drank enough to stop the mill for 40 minutes, and the damages are laid at \$23."

devil fish more than eight feet across.

out of reach, and it seemed any odds on

and alacrity Smale got hold of an iron bar

and cut himself loose enough to rise. He

pore to the surface with him a piece of the

Trichinæ in Man. For some 30 years subsequent to the first

the parasite itself in man, the same were looked upon as mere harmless curiosities. and although Leidy discovered the parasite in the flesh of swine in 1847, still it was not until 1860 that the connection was established between them, appearing, as they had, in two totally different species (men and swine). The honor of this important discovery belongs to Dr. Zenker, of Dresden, Germany. The disease was discovered in a servant girl, admitted as a typhus patient to the City Hospital in Dresden. She died, and her flesh was found to be completely infested with trichinæ. Leuckart's and other experiments have shown that a temperature of 140 degrees Fahrenheit is necessary to securely render trichinæ inert. Direct heat applied to the slides holding specimens of trichinous pork, by means of the Schultz heating table, has demonstrated under the microscope that a temperature of 50 degrees Centigrade (122 degrees Fahrenheit) is necessary to the certain death of the trichinæ. Leisering's experiments with trichinous pork, made up into sausage meat and cooked 20 minutes, gave positive results when fed to one rabbit and negative by another. He sums up his experiment as follows:

1. Trichinæ are killed by long continued salting of infected meat, and also by subjecting the same for 24 hours to the action of smoke in a heated chamber.

2. They are not killed by means of cold smoking for a period of three days, and it also appears that 20 minutes cooking freshly prepared sausage meat is sufficient to kill them in all cases. The various kinds of cooking, however,

are quite different in their effects on trichinous pork. Frying and broiling are most efficient, roasting coming next. Boiling coagulates the albumen on the outer surface, and allows the heat to penetrated less readily; it should be kept up, therefore, for at least two hours for large pieces of meat. Whether boiled, broiled or fried, pork should always be thoroughly cooked. Practically speaking, the cooking. salting, and hot smoking which pork in its various forms receives in the United States must be, in the vast majority of cases, sufficient to kill the triching and prevent infection of the person consuming the meat. Everything like those reported in Germany are unknown here, and trichini. asis in a fatal form is undoubtedly a rare disease. In the vicinity of the great pork packing establishments near Boston, the 'spare-ribs," containing the intercostal muscles, are very largely bought and eaten by the people near by, and trichiniasis among them has not in a single case been reported, so far as I have been able to learn. The cuts being thin and well cooked, any trichine in them are quite certain to be killed. Even when triching are intro duced into the intestinal canals, too, they are sometimes expelled by diarrhea, and the invasion of the system by a small number does no harm .- American Micro copical Journal.

Tasting Pure Champagne. There is very little champagne that

goes abroad from France that is not fixed

or doctored or sophisticated in some way to suit foreign tastes, and I have heard Englishmen and Americans complain that they could not get as good a wine in France as they had been accustomed to drink at home. This opinion, I believe, was the result of getting a purer wine than they usually drank. It does not do, however, to be too great a stickler for an entirely pure wine in all cases, as I learned by a little practical joke played upon me at M Moet's table. In my vanity I had been speaking of pure and impure wines, a sub ject I know very little really about, and wound up my diatribe against all makers of wine by saying that they all doctored whose plighted faith extends beyond the their wine to a greater or less extent. This desired. I said I would like, for once in my life, to taste a perfectly pure wine, without any addition or supposed improvement-nothing but the pure juice of the grape. They politely said if I were to fix upon any of their brands they were then making they would give me next day at lunch a glass of perfectly pure wine, with out any admixture. I selected the imperia wine which they were then making for the Russian court, and it was promised, although it was said I would not like it. Next day at luncheon the butler picked up from the ice-pail a bottle of the imperial wine in all its gorgeous trappings of goldfoil and scarlet paper, and filled our glasses, our host remarking that this was gotten up expressly for me. Being very thirsty, after bowing to my host, I tossed down nearly the whole contents of my glass, expecting to enjoy a most delicious treat, when, to my horror, my mouth puckered up and felt all the sensations of having chewed upon an unripe persimmon. I ran to the window, threw the remaining contents of my glass into the garden, turned round and found all my friends with their glasses untouched and laughing heartily at me. It was then explained that it was all pure wine I was given, but that all champagne is undrinkable until it has received a certain portion of candy syrup, the wines that go to its manufac ing all of the most acid. This little episode has made me ever since modest in French Letter.

HANNIBAL HAMLIN'S LATEST RIDE.-Yesterday morning ex Senator Hamlin was standing in a store in Pickering square when a farmer drove up with a load of oats. Mr. Hamlin purchased them and was telling where to take them, when the the octopus. By great presence of mind farmer, not knowing that his customer was an ex-Vice President of the United States, interrupted him by saying curtly: "Git on and ride up with me yourself. "But you have no seat in your wagon," replied the ex-Senator. "Never you mind your clo'es-sit on that bag of oats," was the business-like reply; so the ex-Senator clambered up and sat down on the dusty load, and the cart rolled away, while the farmer wondered at the quaint look that crept into the face of his companion as he gave a nod of recognition to the well pleased lookers on. - Bangor (Me.) Whiq.

o'clock A. M. Owing to the necessary retary R. Manning, who of the Massachusetts Hort

the President appointed I of the Michigan Agricultu retary pro tem., whereupo on list of delgates, on frui on nominations of officers biennial term, were name transaction of some fur business, the society was Boston as the guest of th Horticultural Society by Francis B. Hayes, in a si felicitous speech, which w very happily by Presider which the society took a re

On reassembling, Preside ed the session by the readi ly prepared biennial addres at some length, reviewed the society's operations since it remarking that while there States represented at its o have now more than fifty St. and districts, with vice pres committees for each, through local experiences are gat given to the world at large, knowledge of local results. data for a much more thoro of the general as well as spe of the country to the growt of the adaptation of classes ties of fruits to successi throughout its various secti Allusion was also made 1

increased interest in the su consequent origination and of new native varieties of fr special adaptation to our soi since they are "to the mano Mention was also made of results to all, from a prompt of the experiences, both favo favorable, of those who by thorough testing of varieti able to save the general publ ty of a frequent repetition o while the origination of new

early and late, has in many

ant advantages resulting fro

lengthened the season of t ance, and occasion was also past experience for the infere greater and more valuable re hoped for in the future. Reference was made to the sults consequent upon caref tion, and the confidence w that we may hope to learn ye principles and to be able con secure more certain and val-The remarks on this point clo statement: "It shall be my c last advice-plant the most

perfect seeds of the most hard

and valuable varieties, and a process, insuring more certain results, cross or hybridize fruits." Attention was also earnest? the importance of elevating th our market fruits, not with our own markets only, but al eye to the demand for export fruit seems destined to become most important articles of com following suggestions bear so pithily upon this point that we entire: "If we can put into alongside of the Wilson stra other variety as productive an carrier as that, but 50 per cen quality, there can be no questi Wilson would be no longer Other illustrations might be d grapes, apples, and from pear Beurre Clairgeau, beautiful, b quality. There is no doubt the combining size, beauty, vigor, ness, and profit, with fine qual produced, and we must make t and not give up until we reach per cent of our export of apple wins, but if we can get another color and the enduring spirit ar and ease of culture of that var bined with the greater refin delicacy of the Northern Sp can-it will be another invalual tion. Why should we not have pear as fine as the Dana's Seckel, but of larger size? Is the to the amount of flavor that can to the pear, so that when diffuse a large fruit it is not so high flav

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TEST RIDE. r Hamlin was ering square ith a load of d them and m, when the his customer f the United aying curtly: me yourself.' your wagon, ever you mind of oats," was he ex-Senator on the dusty ay, while the int look that npanion as he the well pleas-) Whig.

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Corticultural.

SESSION OF THE AMERICAN POMOLOGICAL SOCIETY AT BOS-

The morning of Wednesday found the exhibition hall in process of arrangement, and as this exhibit and that of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society fully occupied the two halls of that society, together with Music Hall, the deliberations of the session were held in Hawthorne Hall, a short distance away, where President Wilder called the society to order at 10 o'clock A. M.

Owing to the necessary absence of Sec retary R. Manning, who is also Secretary of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, the President appointed Prof. W. J. Beal. of the Michigan Agricultural College, Sec retary pro tem., whereupon the committees on list of delgates, on fruits exhibited, and on nominations of officers for the ensuing biennial term, were named, and after the transaction of some further preliminary business, the society was welcomed to Boston as the guest of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society by its president, Francis B. Hayes, in a short, pithy and felicitous speech, which was responded to very happily by President Wilder, after which the society took a recess till 3 o'clock

On reassembling, President Wilder open ed the session by the reading of a carefully prepared biennial address, in which he, at some length, reviewed the results of the society's operations since its organization. remarking that while there were but five States represented at its organization, we have now more than fifty States, Territories and districts, with vice presidents and fruit committees for each, through whose efforts local experiences are gathered up and given to the world at large, giving a wider knowledge of local results, and supplying data for a much more thorough knowledge of the general as well as special adaptation of the country to the growth of fruits, and of the adaptation of classes as well as varieties of fruits to successful cultivation throughout its various sections.

Allusion was also made to the important advantages resulting from the greatly increased interest in the subject, and the consequent origination and introduction of new native varieties of fruits possessing special adaptation to our soils and climates since they are "to the manor born."

Mention was also made of the valuable results to all, from a prompt dissemination of the experiences, both favorable and unfavorable, of those who by careful and thorough testing of varieties have been able to save the general public the necessity of a frequent repetition of such tests, while the origination of new fruits, both lengthened the season of their continupast experience for the inference that still greater and more valuable results may be hoped for in the future.

Reference was made to the improved results consequent upon careful hybridization, and the confidence was expressed that we may hope to learn yet more of its principles and to be able consequently to secure more certain and valuable results. The remarks on this point closed with the last advice—plant the most mature and of resurrection. perfect seeds of the most hardy, vigorous nd valuable varieties, and as shorter process, insuring more certain and happy results, cross or hybridize your best fruits."

Attention was also earnestly called to the importance of elevating the quality of our own markets only, but also with an eye to the demand for exportation, since fruit seems destined to become one of our most important articles of commerce. The following suggestions bear so aptly and pithily upon this point that we quote them alongside of the Wilson strawberry ancarrier as that, but 50 per cent better in Wilson would be no longer supplied. Other illustrations might be drawn from grapes, apples, and from pears like the Beurre Clairgeau, beautiful, but of poor quality. There is no doubt that varieties combining size, beauty, vigor, productiveness, and profit, with fine quality, will be produced, and we must make this our aim. and not give up until we reach it. Ninety per cent of our export of apples are Baldwins, but if we can get another with the color and the enduring spirit and vivacity and ease of culture of that variety, combined with the greater refinement and delicacy of the Northern Spy-and we can-it will be another invaluable acquisition. Why should we not have another pear as fine as the Dana's Hovey, or Seckel, but of larger size? Is there a limit to the amount of flavor that can be put into the pear, so that when diffused through a large fruit it is not so high flavored? The Wilson strawberry, the Concord grape, the Baldwin apple, can be grown by everybody, but we want grapes, strawberries, pears and apples for the million, possessing all the properties that have made these such universal favorites. And while upon this branch of our subject let us not orget the importance of maintaining a proper regard to other characteristics of a good fruit. So long as we raise fruit to at we can have no hesitation in giving the irst place to its eating qualities. Next in mportance is durability, or keeping; that s, the property, whether early or late, of emaining sound after being gathered. The third requisite is size; but while we esire those of liberal size we should not orget that one of monstrous proportions neither desirable for the market nor for able use. But whether large or small, a fariety should be uniform in size. Beauty, polor and form will always be regarded as great value. Brilliant colors will charm beeye, although they may not gratify the

lever be tolerated by any one of cultivated Taking courage from the past success ith the grape, he ventures the suggestion counteract this evil, and little damage is hat no other country possesses greater done."

aste, but a misshapen, ugly form will

possibilities in this direction, and that with the vast improvement of the past with our native sorts there is room for the confidence that the time will arrive when the been in the Brighton, Duchess, Rochester and Mouroe, one of the attractive characteristics of our American grapes." It is believed to be fully possible, if not probable, that the American grape of the future will in no respect be considered inferior to the best of those of European growth or patronage.

Reference was made to the advantage to the public at large to be gained by a wider dissemination of our transactions than is practicable while we are, as at present, limited by the amount of our fees from memberships. The statement was made that a few volumes have been sent to the libraries at Congress, the Department of Agriculture, and a few other similar institutions, and the farther suggestion was made that they should have a place in the libraries of all our State agricultural, horticultural and pomological societies. It was farther stated that with this purpose in view the Massachusetts Society for Promoting Agriculture had already doof being able to add \$1,000, or more, by gift from Boston friends.

Appropriate reference was made to the friends of the society, deceased during the past two years.

The rapid progress of American Pomology was dilated upon at some length, use of fruits, as well as the benefits to arise commercially from its development through the influence of railroads, especially those transcontinental lines that have done and are doing so much to develop this interest on our western shores, and to bind the two sections indissolubly in one.

In conclusion he expressed again the Boston, closing with the tollowing earnest expression of his hopes for the future: 'But the progress of American pomology, ruraleconomy, domestic comfort and cultivated taste, which has been developed by our association, will continue its glorious march until all shall realize that fruits are one of the most beautiful emblems of Divine beneficence—one of the most perfect and useful gifts of God to man."

FLORICULTURAL.

BOTH in shape and hue, the rose of Sharon is an exquisite flower. Its blossoms are bell-shaped, and of many mingled hues and dyes. But its history is legendary and romantic in the highest degree. In the East, throughout Syria, Judea, and early and late, has in many cases greatly Arabia, it is regarded with the profoundest reverence. The leaves that encircle ance, and occasion was also taken from the round blossoms dry and close together when the season of blossoms is over, and the stalk withers completely away at last from the bush on which it grew, having dried in the shape of a ball, which is carried by the breezes to great distances.

In this way it is borne over the wastes and sandy deserts, until at last, touching some moist place, it clings to the soil, where it immediately takes root and springs to life may be given to the tulip tree and the bass- has taken an average of 125 pounds of and beauty again. For this reason the statement: "It shall be my continual and Orientals have adopted it as the emblem BOUVARDIAS are among the most deserving of our autumn and winter blooming plants, and deserve greater popularity than they enjoy at present in the estimation of ordinary growers of house plants. They

grade in color from purest white to a deep our market fruits, not with reference to and vivid scarlet; the flowers are permanent and the plants, even when not in flower, attractive on account of the clean dark foliage. Gardening Illustrated says of this class of plants: "Visitors to Covent Garden Market during the summer-time | quite dry. The common locust seeds remust have remarked the difference that entire: "If we can put into the market exists between Bouvardias offered for sale and those with which one generally meets other variety as productive and as good a in private gardens. The country growers, as a rule, use the knife much too sparingly quality, there can be no question that the in the case of Bouvardias, and, therefore, instead of handsome, bushy plants one foot or so high and as much through. clothed with healthy foliage to the pot, as may generally be seen in Covent Garden. we find long, spindly shoots furnished with brown-looking foliage, and bearing at the points a single truss of starvedlooking flowers. The more that bloom is cut from Bouvardias the more profusely seed. do they flower, and, of course, they become bushy. During the winter months somewhat brisk temperature is necessary for Bouvardias grown to supply cut bloom, removing them as soon as the flowers begin to expand into a cooler temperature, in order to harden the blossoms a little before they are cut. After the blooms have been cut, the plants are again placed in a warm, moist temperature, in order to promote new growth and another crop of bloom. In summer, when cut flowers begin to get cheap, these Bouvardias are allowed to come fully into flower, and are sold in the market in the form of plants. During the summer, Bouvardias are grown in cool houses or cold-pits, and sometimes in temporary frames, but in autumn, winter, and spring a temperature of about 55 deg. is maintained, except in very severe weather, when a few degrees lower will not injure them. Some have lately taken to plant out their Bouvardias in the open air, and lift them in the autumn. For this purpose cuttings are struck in autumn or early in spring, and stopped in the same way as just mentioned; after being hardened off, they are planted in June in beds,

or in shallow trenches of rich soil, the sur-

face of which is mulched with manure:

abundance of water is given to the roots,

and early in September, when the plants

as much ball attached to them as possible,

potted, and afterwards put into a shady

place; they are well watered overhead and

at the roots, and when fully established

are placed in houses or pits to come into

bloom. Red-spider and green-fly sometimes

attack the foliage, but frequent fumiga-

tions, syringings, and liberal culture soon

show bloom, they are carefully lifted with

Timber Trees from Seed.

The subject of planting and care of forest native aroma, so offensive to many, "will the rapid diminution of our standing timbecome when chastened down as it has ber, and the following timely article on the best mode of procedure in cultivation is from the Country Gentleman: "There are a few causes of common

failure which should be pointed out. One is in poor seeds, or those which have become too dry to germinate. Another is an insufficient preparation of the soil, or in burying the seeds too deep, or in not shading the more delicate of the young plants. Again, when planters gather their own seed, they do not always secure it at the right period. At the present time in autumn, when a large number of forest trees are maturing their seeds, some particular hints on this point may save our younger readers from failure in their ex-"In planting such large fleshy seeds as

chestnuts, acorns, horse-chestnuts, and beechnuts, the most common cause of want of success, is allowing them to get too dry. As soon as they ripen and fall therefore, which is usually about the middle of autumn or soon after, they should nated \$500, to which there was a prospect be gathered and kept slightly moist and fresh till they germinate. They might be planted at once, and the surface of the ground protected from drying winds by moss or evergreen branches were it not for every thing of the kind, A light covering of straw is still more certain to attract as were its advantages to the country in them. The safest way, therefore, is to the promotion of health through the free pack them in damp sand or slightly damp moss, and place them in a cold cellar or another cool place till early spring planting. As they sprout very early they need not be planted deep; they will have moisture enough until they have thrown down their roots into the soil, if buried with only an inch of earth. The hickory and walnut are to be treated similarly, except great gratification he experienced in being that somewhat more care is necessary to permitted once more to meet the society in prevent drying, as the thick shells serve treasurer being absent, their reports were as partial protection. But after the exterior coverings of either chestnuts or walnuts have dried so long that they become hard and impervious to moisture from without, it will be useless to plant them.

> "The maples are of two classes-those which ripen their seed the first of summer, like the red and the silver maples, and those which do not ripen till October, as the black and the sugar maple. 'The former will supply well matured seeds three weeks after the leaves have expanded, and as they soon lose the power of germinating, they should be planted at once in finely pulverized soil, not over an inch deep- if moist enough half an inch would be betterand if hot, dry weather follows, they should be partially shaded from the sun's rays. But seeds of sugar maple, maturing in October, may be kept in damp sand in a cool place and planted early in spring; or if properly protected as above mentioned for nuts. they may be planted in autumn. "All the elms ripen seeds quite early in

the season, and if sown shallow at once in fine mellow soil, they will make a good growth and be a foot high in autumn. White ash seeds, which mature early in they should not be disturbed. October, may be treated like the seeds of the following spring require good care, as plants by the thousand of nurserymen.

" Seeds of the common locust and the honey locust will keep several years if quire scalding to make them germinate. Put a quantity in a pint or quart basin, pour on boiling water and let it cool. In a few hours part will be found swellen to double size. Pick these out and plant them at once at an inch deep and they will grow. Repeat the process successively on the remainder until all are swollen and planted. Without this scalding process, the seeds will remain for years unchanged in the soil. The honey locust does not require this treatment.

"The poplars and willows grow freely from cuttings, and are rarely raised from "Conifers require more skillful management than deciduous trees, and it is com. monly cheaper to buy the young trees, or seedlings of nurserymen. A few suggestions are, however, offered to those who attempt the experiment. The larch is pershould be fresh and good, as they will not keep a year. The cones of the white pine drop their seeds about the first of October, and they must be gathered in time to secure them. The Norway spruce (now so large ly grown of bearing size) matures its cones late in November, and they must be saved before the seeds fall out. The same may said of the native black spruce. The seeds of conifers often require a month to germinate and come up. They must have the soil finely and thinly sifted over them, and the young plants always require more or less shading.

"The berries of the red cedar are to be gathered late in autumn, mixed with an equal bulk of moist sand, and planted at once, or early tho next spring. Most of them will grow the second year. We have always found them succeed best by washing the pulp from the berries, although it is usually not regarded necessary by nurserymen.

"The seeds of most evergreens being quite small, a great number of plants may be raised from a small quantity, if the seeds are good and fresh, and most of them grow. A pound of seed of the white pine hemlock, 100,000; of the European larch, 60,000 to 75,000, and the American arbor vitæ, 320,000. It will usually be much

seeds of trees may be gathered advantageously by those who desire to make plantatrees is beginning to attract considerable tions, and in this way fine collections of attention from those who are alarmed at young trees are obtained at small expendi-

Horticultural Notes.

THE Baldwin apple is not only one of the very best apples to bear and sell, but is, par excellence, the most profitable to evaporate, giving more pounds of dried fruit to the bushel of green than any other leading apple.

JUDGE RAMSDELL, of Grand Traverse, has decided that the curculio is an advantage to him in plum culture, saying that in bearing years they so thin out the plums as to make his crop far more valuable, and by carefully gathering all the wormy fruit in such seasons, as soon as it falls, and burning it, he so thins the insects that the expense of fighting them during the off-year, and saving the small crop, is quite light. Happy the man who can find blessings in adversities.

An English horticulturist, who applies ga tar to the trunk of young trees to prevent damage by rabbits says he finds it advisable to thicken the tar by boiling, so that when cold it will barely soak through the cloths. used in applying it. If too thin, it goes into the bark of the trees; if thick, it remains outside, and does no harm. It is applied by using a cloth in the hand, and 400 to 500 trees are treated by a man in a day. It should be remarked that there is much less danger of injury to old, hard-baked trees than to young trees that have a soft, green bark, and there mice, which show much skill in finding is less danger in a cool, moist climate than under a hot and burning sun.

Apiarian.

Beekeepers' Convention.

The Central Michigan Beekeepers' Asso ciation met at Lansing the 26th of Oct., and from the Lansing Republican we take the following record of proceedings:

The convention was called to order by President Ashworth. The secretary and postponed, and an opportunity was given to those who desired to sign the roll. C. Thompson of Brighton, Livingston, and W.C. Lankton of DeWitt, Clinton county, ecame members of the association.

The president appointed Messrs. White and Wood a committee to receive questions for the question drawer, and Prof. Cook, L. C. Baker, and Mrs. F. R. Mattison, a committee to answer such questions.

An opportunity was given to any who desired to relate their experience in bee keeping during the past season, and President Ashworth was called for. He knew but little about the bees, as he had been from home most of the summer. He had 16 swarms and they were doing well.

Mr. Lankton was a beginner. He bought a single swarm a year ago last spring and made up two swarms from them. He let them have their own way pretty much. They have increased to 12 colonies and have taken about 1,200 pounds of honey. He used chaff hives, and asked if it were advisable to remove them to a sheltered position on the south side of his barn for winter. The general expression was that

Mr. White came out with nine hives this the sugar maple. The same treatment spring, and from them and their increase

Mr. Wilson commenced the winter with

the fine earth must be thinly sifted over nine colonies, saved seven colonies, and that they did store it. them and kept sufficiently moist to in from those his colonies have increased to sure germination; and the young 20. He extracted about 200 pounds, and plants may need the protection of shade had taken about 100 pounds of section under a hot sun. It may be cheapest honey. Wintered in temporary chaff hives, for the inexperienced to buy the young which he has made in sections so that they can be taken off and packed away in the spring. Used six inches of oat chaff

around the sides. The president said Mr. Mitchell, a suc

cessful beekeeper, used clover chaff. Mr. Hanchett, of Leslie, had large experi ence on a small scale. Went into winter quarters with 21 colonies and came out with four, but thought it due largely to carelessness in not providing for a severe winter. He packed with forest leaves and opened his hives about April 1, and suf fered from spring dwindling. A neighbor lost a large number of bees by permitting them to take their first fly in the afternoon and they were chilled. He discussed the question of ventilation and oil cloth covers. and the general expression was adverse to

the latter. Mr. Thomas, of Brighton, had a most un favorable location for bees, but his experi ence had been diversified. Used the simplicity hives and wintered on summer frames. A year ago he had 50 stands of bees; in February had lost six colonies. haps the easiest to raise, but the seeds In the spring he had 20 colonies which had increased to 80 stands, and he had taken 1.850 pounds of extracted honey and 150 pounds of comb. His bees had plenty for winter, and were in winter quarters.

> At the afternoon session, which conver ed at 1.30 P. M., the attendance was still light. The president announced a contin nance of the experience meeting but there was nothing forthcoming. Addresses were also called for without response, and members were then requested to write and furnish to the committee any question up on which they might desire information

Mr. Waldo was called upon for his ex perience, and said his bees had done remarkably well. He started a year ago with 9 colonies, and now had 25 colonies, after selling \$44 worth of bees, and he had put them away with from 25 to 32 pounds of honey each. He had sold at least \$50 worth of honey.

A. L. Baker, of Lansing, started with two colonies and now had nine strong ones, having united two weak ones. He had sold 125 pounds of honey. This was his first year's experience.

Reuben Wood had last spring 36 swarms but 14 of them could not be called swarms. contains 20,000; of the Scotch pine, 69,- He had sold four swarms, had 66 left for 000; of the Norway spruce, 58,000; of the winter and had taken some 1,500 pounds of surplus honey. The bees were in good condition, and kept them in cellar last winter.

cheaper to buy evergreen seeds than to The question of using sawdust for packcollect them, but the latter mode will be ing was discussed, and Prof. Cook, who sure to secure them fresh. Many other had just come in, stated that he had found NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Section

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Important Notice

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HOUSEHOLD ENCYCLOPEDIA

of practical Recipes and methods of cooking, baking, carving, and the whole list of household and farm pursuits. Every person who reads this notice is earnestly requested to contribute something to the forth-coming book, no matter what. Please give us the beauth of your experience as to the best method of particular article of food. How to making some particular article of food, How to making some particular article of food, How to making some particular article of food, How to making some particular successive fruit: to roast fowls, prepare coffect the prepare coffect to preserve fruit: to roast fowls, prepare dressings; to preserve fruit: to roast fowls, prepare

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Out some of the most successful beekeepers | MRS. LYDIA E. PINKHAM, OF LYNN, MASS. were using it, and perferred it to anything else. He stated that he should put up his bees this winter with sawdust or chaff packing in the top, leaving the bottom of the hive open.

L. B. Baker did not think such a plan would work, as the sawdust or chaff was not as good an absorbent as cloth, but Prof. as good an absorbent as cloth, but Prof. Cook thought that position faulty, and called on Mr. Robertson, who wintered his bees in the house, and never used anything but sawdust on top, enclosing his hives in burlaps covers. Speaking of the effects of cider, he said there was a large cider-mill in h13 vicinity, but he had never seen any harm come from it among his bees. He handled his bees all winter.

Prof. Cook did not think beekeepers need to fear for their bees during the winter, if they will only use common sense, and apply what is already known in regard to it. The large beekeepers have the matter in good shape, but their plans will not always work with a small number of colonies. The discussion was continued for some time by Messrs. Cook, Robertson, Baker, Wood, Waldo, and others, and considerable talk was had upon the subject of winter handling.

An informal interchange of experiences wood. The catalpa ripens plenty of seeds in its long pods, and these are easily kept, and planted the next spring they grow freely. The birches have small seeds ripen ing in summer or autumn, and when sown the following arrangements to go into the following residue to the business more extensively.

Comb honey.

Mrs. Harrison used chaff hives and had taken about 300 pounds from three colorated in honey-gathering during the past season, and the prospects of fail gathering followed. Speaking of cider honey, some of the members of the association thought that bees never stored it, but Mr Robertson and Indigentary in the following residue and expet tumors from the uterus in honey-gathering during the past season, and the prospects of fail gathering followed. Speaking of cider honey, some of the members of the association thought that bees never stored it, but Mr Robertson and Indigentary in the following residue and expet tumors from the uterus in honey-gathering during the past season, and the prospects of fail gathering followed. Speaking of cider honey, some of the members of the association thought that bees never stored it, but Mr Robertson and Indigentary in the remaining of experiences in honey-gathering during the past season, and the prospects of fail gathering followed. Speaking of cider honey, some of the members of the association thought that bees never stored it, but Mr Robertson and Indigentary in the remaining of experiences in honey-gathering during the past season, and the prospects of fail gathering followed. Speaking of cider honey, some of the timers lineary steps of development. The tendency destroys and experiences in honey-gathering during the past season, and the prospects of fail gathering followed. Speaking of cider honey, some of the timers lineary steps of development. The remain series are season, and the prospects of fail gathering followed. Speaking of cider honey, some of the timers lineary steps of development. The remdency development are season, and the prospects of fail gatherin stated that he knew of his own experience

Prof. Cook gave in substance a paper by Mr. Heddon, which is somewhat singular in its statements, in regard to chronic poisoning from them. He also spoke of the Syrian bees, detailing their many good qualities, but intimating that they were too ross for a beginner to handle with any comfort.

R. Wood had one colony, and he found them very quiet, but Prof. Cook thought the reason was because they were mated with Italians. Another gentleman, who took a colony from the college, said they were casily handled by him.

Prof. Cook explained a new plan for se curing sections into a hive which he saw that invention of a Kentucky beekeeper, and which he believed to be quite superior to anything he had previously seen.

A motion was adopted making all the members of the Central Michigan beekeepers' association who can and will attend the state convention at Battle Creek, Dec. 8 and 9. delegates.

It was also reso'ved that the annual meeting be held in this city, at the capitol, on the 3d Thursday of April, 1882. 'Prof. Cook exhibited a specimen of foul rood, which attracted much attention,

and Messrs. Wood & Narmore exhibited very convenient hive. The question drawer was then opened, and answers were given by members of the association, affording much valuable in formation, especially to young beekeep-

Prof. Cook explained how to detect foul brood and stated that it was all around Lansing but not here yet.

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MORTGAGE FORECLOSURE.—

Mortgage Foreclosure.—

Mortgage Foreclosure.—

Mortgage Foreclosure.—

Mortgage bearing date the 31st day of July, A. D. 1877, executed by John Schwenk, and Margaret Schwenk, his wife, sometimes written Fanny Schwenk, of Detroit, Wayne County, Michigan, to Oswald Hesselbacher, of the same place, and recorded on the seventh day of Angurt, A. D. 1877, at 10:50 o'clock A. M., in liber 140 of mortgages, on page 240, in the Register's office for Wayne County, Michigan, and, whereas there is claimed to be due at the date hereof the sum of \$1.01 84-100 (one thousand, eleven dollars and eighty-four cents), and no proceedings at law or in equity having been instituted to recover the same or any part thereof: Notice is therefore hereby given, that by virtue of the power of sale in said mortgage contained, I will sell at public anction or vendue to the highest bidder on WEDNESDAY, THE NINTH DAY OF NOVEMBER, A. D. 1881, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon of said day, at the east front door of the City Hall, Detroit, that being the building wherein the Circuit Court for the County of Wayne is held, the premises in said mortgage mentioned and described as all of that certain piece or parcel of land lying and being situated in the Cit, of Detroit, Wayne County, Michigan, known and described as the westerly twenty-seven(27) feet of lot number seven (7), front and rear, by the entire depth, in block or section numbered twenty (20) of the St. Aubin farm, so-called. Said lot number seven being situated on the south side of Croghan Street, between St. Aubin Avenue and Dubois Street, in the aforesaid City of Detroit, Wayne County, Michigan, according to the recorded plat thereof, to satisfy the amount due at the date hereof, the interest accruing, the costs and expenses allowed by law, besides an attorney fee of filty dollars (\$50), in said mortgage provided for in case of a foreclosure. Dated Detroit, this 15th day of August, A. D. 1881.

OSWALD HESSELBACHER,

JOSEPH KUHN, Attorney for Mortgagee. M ORTGAGE FORECLOSURE, - Whereas M ORTGAGE FURNISHED IN the conditions of a certain mortgage bearing date the 6th day of April, A. D. 1876, executed by Ann Keveny, of Hamanak Wavne County, Michigan, to Peter Dufto, certain mortgage bearing date the 6th day of April, A. D. 1876, executed by Ann Keveny, of Hamtramck, Wayne County, Michigan, to Peter Duflo, of Warren, Macomb County, Michigan, and recorded on the 6th day of April, A. D. 1876, at 3:30 o'clock, P. M., in liber 121 of mortgages, on page 456, in the Register's office for Wayne County, Michigan; and there being claimed to be due at the date hereof, the eum of two hundred, twenty-nine dollars and 33-100, (\$229 33-100), and no proceedings at law or in equity having been instituted to recover the same or any part thereof: Notice is therefore hereby given, that by virtue of the power of sale in said mortgage contained. I will sell at public auction or vendue to the highest bidder, on WEDNESDAY, the TWEFTY-FIRST DAY OF DECEMBER. A. D. 1881, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon of t'ie said day, at the east front door of the City Hall, Detroit, that being the building wherein the Circuit Court for the County of Wayne is held, the premises in said mortgage mentioned and described as lot numbered "C." being ten (10) acres of land, more or less, of the subdivision of the East half of the Sonthwest quarter of section three (3), in fown one (1), South of range twelve (12), East, in Wayne County, Michigan, according to the plat made by the Comrissioners in partition in Jeremiah Keveney estate and on file in the Probate Court for Wayne Courty, Michigan, to satisfy the amount due at the date here of, the interest accruing, the costs and expenses allowed by law, besides an attorney fee of thirty dollars (\$20), in said mortgage provided for in case of a foreclosure.

Dated Detroit, this 24th day of September, A. D.

ase of a foreclosure.

Dated Detroit, this 24th day of September, A. D.

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Che Michigan Farmer

State Journal of Agriculture.

DETROIT, TUESDAY, NOV. 8, 1881.

MR. P. W. RYAN is the authorized subscription agent of the MICHIGAN FARMER, and parties can pay money to him at our

WHEAT.

The receipts of wheat in this market the past week have been 74,140 bu, while the shipments were 76,989 bu. The visible supply of this grain on Oct. 29 was 21,252,578 by, against 19,118,102 bu, at the corresponding date in 1880. This shows an increase in the amount in sight the previous week of 395,042 bu. The deliveries at seaboard ports for the week were 1.441.-929 bu, against 1,408.862 bu the previous week, and 4,655,193 bu the corresponding week in 1880. The export'clearances for Europe for the week were 1,705,052 bu, against 1,108,854 bu the previous week and for the last eight weeks 10,954,489 bu, against 24.954.164 bu for the corresponding eight weeks last year. The stocks of wheat in this city on Saturday last footed up 740.311 bu., against 997.887 bu at the corresponding date in 1880.

The past week has been a bad one for the "bull" interest, and each day has seen a weaker market than the previous one. There was some tendency to a reaction on Saturday, the New York market showing considerable firmness. Chicago has been demoralized the whole week, and a further decline was noted there on Saturday. Yesterday there was a firmer feeling in this market, especially in futures. Chicago was also quoted higher, closing

The following table exhibits the daily closing prices of wheat from October 15 to November 7:

	extra	white	white	red,
Oat.15	0 00	1 3834	1 36	1 42
" 17	0 00	1 38%	1 3616	1 42
" 18	0 00	1 3816	1 36	1 42
** 19	0 0.1	1 33	0 00	0 00
" 20	0 00	1 367/2	1 3416	1 4016
6. 21	0 00	1 3714	1 311/9	1 4013
44 202	0 00	1 391/	/-	1 4214
64 64	0 00	1 3834	0 00	1 4134
. 25	0 00	1 37	0 00	0 00
26	0 00	1 3716	0 00	1 41
46 consesses conses	0 00	1 375%	1 35	0 00
28	0 00	1 3716	1 33	0 00
29		1 3514	0 00	1 39
** 31		1 31	0 00	0 00
Nov. 1		1.3134	1 3016	0 00
		1 3256	1 3046	1 35
6. 6.	0.00	1 311/4	1 31	0 00
4	0.00	1 2934	0 00	0 00
	0 00	1 30	0 00	1 35
5	0 00	1 31	0 60	1 3414
***** ****** *	0 00	. 01	0 00	- 01/2

Futures have dropped from 18 to 20c per bu from the highest points reached, firm. Trade for Wealds and Sussex is bet-October 4th. It looks as if the present weakness would be followed by a reaction, as it is beginning to be the general opinion | cans and nothing on the market to satisfy that wheat is selling now below its true value. But operators are afraid to trust the market as yet, and rates may vet go the market as yet, and rates may yet go lower before the depressed feeling of the past three weeks is got rid of.

So far as the wheat now on the ground is concerned, it is very strong and rank. In fact, in some localities farmers are wishing for cold weather to stop its further to £8 8s: Farnhams, £6 10s to £9; Amerigrowth. From two or three points we learn that the fly has been at work, the plant showing the yellow color that always be rays the presence of that pest.

The foreign markets are a shade higher and firmer, and an increase of the export trade is generally anticipated.

The following statement shows the prices of futures yesterday, as compared with those of Monday of last week:

Oct. 31. The following table will show the prices

of wheat and flour in the Liverpool market on Saturday last, as compared with those of one week previous:

CORN AND OATS.

The receipts of corn here the past week amounted to 10,821 bu, and the shipments were 1,429 bu. The visible supply in the country on Oct. 29 amounted to 26,449,095 bu, against 19,364,445 bu at the same date last year. The exports for Europe for the past eight weeks were 8,373,434 bu. against 16,453,700 bu. for the corresponding eight weeks in 1880. The amount in sight has decreased 1,521,379 bu during the week. The market has been weak and unsettled the past week, and closed on Saturday with a break in prices. There is little trading in this market, and it is ruled by that of Chicago, and the break here was in sympathy with a like one there No. 2 corn was offered at 63c per bu in this market, and rejected at 62c, but even at these figures there were no purchasers willing to take hold. In Chicago the week closed with an active but lower mar ket, and prices for spot were 58%c, and for November delivery the same quotations ruled. December was quoted at 594c, and May at 641 cts. The foreign markets quoted as firmer, and on Saturday the Liverpool market was

quoted firmer at 5s 10d for new mixed. Oats were received here the past week to the amount of 22,975 bu, and the shipments

of this grain in the country on Oct. 29 was 4,365,769 bu, against 5,043,378 bu at the corresponding date last year. The market is not so firm as a week ago, and there is an unsettled feeling that causes a dullness among dealers. No. 1 white have declined 1c, and are now quoted at 471c per bu, No. 2 white at 47, and No. 1 mixed at 464c. In Chicago the market closed dull, weak and lower, at 42 1-4c for spot, 42 1-4c for November, and 42%c for December and January. The weakness in this grain is

not expected to continue. Rye is selling in this market at \$1 to 1 10 per bu, with a firm market and a steady demand. Flour is firm at \$6 to 6 25 per bbl. The visible supply of this grain on October 29 was 1,256,184 bu, against 897, 687 Lu at the corresponding date in 1880. The exports to Europe for the past eight weeks were 294,275 bu, against 855,392 for the corresponding eight weeks in 1880. In Chicago rye is quoted dull and lower at 93c per bu for spot, 94tc for December and 95c for January. Rye has ruled very steady all the season, and the sudden decline in Chicago has proved a surprise to dealers. It has not occurred from any weakness in the position of this grain, but simply from the general weakness in other

HOPS AND BARLEY.

We have to report an unchanged market for hops, prices ruling from 23 to 26c per lb for good to choice State, and extra lots taken by brewers at some advance over these figures. Dealers ask 30c per 1b for choice lots in store. The Eastern markets are firm but show no advance. The high prices in the interior have cut down exorts, and caused a lull in the trade; but there is a firm feeling among both dealers and growers, and rates are well maintained. In the interior New York markets prices are quoted from 25 to 30c per 1b, with few sales at the latter figure. Many growers are said to be holding until they can ge: 30c, believing that the future of the market is certain to be favorable to their interests. There are some buyers, however, who have gone out of the market for the present, refusing to pay present prices. The New York market keeps steady, but is quieter. The N. Y. Com-

nercial Bulletin says: "Buyers are taking hold very cautious-ly as yet and seem to avoid all operations likely to inflate values. In fact, the ma jornty of the trade talk a little "bearish" and question whether more than 28c can be obtained for the choicest goods. The position of affairs at home and abroad is as favorable as it has been at any previous time during the season, however, and we are assured that there are few buyers who rould pay as high as 30c for a strictly choice article—such as are said to have brought that price in the country markets. Emmet Wells, in his weekly circular,

thus refers to the market: "A week of lowery, rainy weather has considerably interfered with the movement in hops. The demand from brewers has been small, and exporters have taken a thousand bales less than last week; there is also a marked falling off in the receipts which indicates a quieter tone in the terior; prices however seem well sustained showing little or no disposition to yield, but rather viewing the duliness as temporary. The growers' demand for 30c has also 'taken the wind out of the sails' of the operators, and until there is something more to warrant paying this price their purchases will continue

An English circular has the following respecting the market there:

"The Mid. and East Kent Golding rowths are rapidly changing hands at from £7 to £9 per cwt:, the market being very ter and prices are hardening. The bulk of the English crop is now out of the growers' hands There is a great inquiry for Ameri wanted, stocks being very small, holders are asking and making more money. The imports of foreign hops into England last week were 1,769 bales. Current prices: East Kents £6 10s to £9 9s; Mid. Kents £5 10s to £8 8s; Wealds, £4 10s to £7 Sussex, £4 10 to £6 10s; Worcester, £6 10s cans, £7 7s to £8 8s; Bavarians, £4 to £8; Alost, £3 15s to £4; Poperinghe, £4 to £4; S5; yearlings, £3 to £4 10s; old olds, 10s

Prices in the New York market are quoted as follows:

Barley was received here the past week to the amount of 4,819 bu, and the ship ments were 15,806 bu. The visible supply of this grain in the country Oct. 29 was 2,656,375 bu. against 2,611,581 bu. at the corresponding date in 1880. Barley has been quiet all the week, with a tendency downward in prices. Quotations are lower, \$2 to \$2 15 per cental being the usual figure, with \$2 25 paid now and then for a choice lot. Very little is being received, and were it not for the general dullness in

all grains prices would probably be higher. The amount in sight is no larger than usual, and the quality of a large portion of the crop raised in the West is so poor that much of it will be used for feed. The Canadians have a good crop, however, and it is being imported in considerable quantities by malsters. All of the malt sold as made from Canadian barley, however, is far from being so, but as long as brewer are willing to pay extra for a name it is certain they will find plenty of malt under that name to meet their wants. It is the same way with hops. They are often grown in Michigan, shipped to New York, and sold there as New York hops to our local brewers, who are thus compelled to pay the cost of handling and freight both ways. The Chicago market is also a little lower than a week ago, No. 2 spot being quoted at \$1 05 per bu, No. 3 at 88 to 90c bu, and No. 4 at 84 to 85c. There will probably be a dull and dragging market the coming week, as brewers and malsters

Mr. W. H. Lee, of Woodland, Mich. says that sprinkling the plants with strong soap suds is a certain remedy for the attacks of the cabbage worm. The soap suds must reach the worm in order to be effec-

have secured supplies for the present, and

will not purchase until compelled to.

DATRY PRODUCTS.

The receipts of butter in this market the past week were 39,449 lbs., and the shipments were 6,170 lbs. The market is weaker, and a decline is noted in prices. Fresh made butter of choics quality, however, is in demand at 27c per lb., while lots of good quality command 25 to 26c per lb. There are considerable stocks of the lower grades of butter held here, for which 20c per lb. is about the best that can be got, and this weakens the whole market. The larger receipts however, the result of the better pastures, is the real cause of the decline. While the continued rains have done great damage to the corn and wheat in the West, causing any amount of damp and soft grain, they have been a great boon to the dairy interest, and feed has been as good the past month as it is generally in May. In Chicago the market is weaker but unchanged; choice creamery is now quoted there at 34 to 36c per lb., fair to good creamery at 30 to 33c, choice dairy at 28 to 31c, and fair to good at 23 to 27c. In New York the market shows no change in prices, but there is a dull tone and a disposition among buyers to take nothing except to meet present necessities. The Bulletin of that city says: "The home demand from all sources

continues light, and buyers take only a sufficient number of packages to carry them over immediate wants, with only a few willing to bid extreme rates ed, some holders complain that current outside quotations are too high even for jobbing parcels, though on single package are a great many very nice Iowa creameries, on which 31c is a full rate. Imitation creamery, if very fine, sells pretty well, but poor stock is dull and irregular. Farcy but poor stock is dull and irregular. Fancy lots of Western dairy and factory worked would find a pretty good market, but are seldom seen.

Quotations for Western in that market are as follows.

The receipts of cheese in this market the past week were 10,032 lbs., and the shipments were nothing. Our local market remains entirely steady, and prices still range from 14 to 14th per lb. for good to choice late makes of full cream stock. The receipts have been more liberal the past week, but the demand has readily absorbed all offerings. The Chicago market has been dull the past week, and prices have declined; full cream cheddars of September and October make are quoted there at 12 to 12½c per lb. choice part skim cheddar at 11 to 11 1-4c, and common to good part skims at 8 to 10s. The New York market is also lower, and fancy State factory is being quoted at 12 1-3 to 13c, choice at 12 to 121c, prime at 111 to 111c, and fair to good at 10 to 11c. Fine Ohio cheddar at 12 to 12½c, and best Ohio flats at 12 to 12½c. The N. Y. Commercial Bulletin, in its review of the market on Saturday, said:

"The slight gain made on a temporary flurry of demand last week has entirely disappeared, and during the past five or six days the market has had rather a shaky look on all transactions, with the buyer securing a gain of at least a 1c per lb on the best, and unquestionably much more on many of the 'off' lots, as they were crowded whenever the opportunity offered. The quality has in a large percentage of weather hurting the shipping condition of some of the best factories, and once having been rejected, a parcel became dead weight upon the hands of receivers, unless a content. compelled to take its chances, and the chances very slim at anything short of a has been stronger with sales of over 200,000 positive slaughter on value, as the sole di- lbs. Ohio and Michigan at 45 to 47c, a rect demand was for perfection of quality, part of which was taken on speculation in and this from a few buyers only. At no ime was there the least warrant for quot- 1 fleeces are rather scarce and likely to be ing above 13c, and this by many appeared wanted when the mills producing fine to be considered pretty full, as numerous goods are turned on to heavy weights. offerings of some of the best factories in the State would not draw a bid above 12%c, owing to imperfections which none covered.

The foreign markets are reported steady, choice American cheese being quoted at advances. 58s. 6d., the same rates as ruled a week

THE OUTLOOK FOR PORK.

The outlook for pork is not as promis ing as some weeks ago, and there is a dis of stocks at present prices. This weakness is the result of the reckless speculation that has been general among dealers for the past three months, whereby prices were advanced to such an extreme point as to cut off all demands for export, and materially reduce the home consumptive demand. Thus, while the number of hogs 550,964 less than during the same time in 1880, the foreign export has declined 280,000,000 lbs, equal to a million and a half of hogs. While, therefore, we have really packed half a million less hogs since March last, there is really the product of over a million more hogs in the country than at this date last season. This is certainly rather discouraging, and if there were no other causes at work to strength en the market, a season of low prices might be looked for. But the situation in the country does not give promise of an average crop of hogs, nor look favorably for the good condition of those that are being fed. This is the result of the high price of corn, and the poor crop raised this present season. At present prices many farmers are selling their corn and will feed few hogs. There will, therefore, be a considerable decrease in the number of hogs packed, as well as in the weights. Whether the deficiency in numbers and weight will be enough to offset the decline in the foreign demand, is a question that cannot be answered positively by any one; but if exports do not increase we may be certain that lower prices will rule. From the prospects we should think that the hogs first marketed will make the most money for their owners, as they have cost

little for feed so far, and where a farmer

has any fit to send forward, he risks very

little in taking present prices. There may

be a reaction in the trade later in the sea-

son, but it will be probably pretty late, MICHIGAN HORTICULTURAL SOespecially if hogs come in rapidly in December. Those who sold early did best Eleventh Annual Meeting in South Haven

this season In this market pork has declined during the week, and mess is now quoted at \$17 75 per bbl., against \$18 75 one week ago. Smoked meats are also lower, as well as lard. In Chicago mess pork has declined to \$15 50 per bbl, and closed weak at these figures.

Live hogs are selling here at \$5 to 5 90, decline of 10c per hundred on heavy, and 25 to 30c per hundred on light weights the past week.

Special reports to the Cincinnati Price Current show the number of hogs packed from March 1 to November 1, as compared

with last season. edar Rapids.... .55 000 Total...... 4,772,934 5,823,898

WOOL

The Eastern wool markets keep fairly active and very firm. Values are well maintained at the same range as noted in our last report, namely, 41 to 421c for X and above Michigan, 45 to 48c for No. 1 Michigan, and 38 to 40c for New York and Vermont X and above. For Ohio X 43 to 44c is paid, for XX.44 to 45c, and for No. 1 48 to 50c. The Boston market is very steady, and holders of desirable wools are satisfied with the outlook. The woolen goods trade is improving, and manufacturers have been able to make a slight adrance in values in some lines. The Bulle tin of that city says:

"There has been a good number of buyers in town, and nearly all grades of wool have received a fair degree of attention, the best inquiry continuing to be, however, for wools grading No. 1 and above. washed and unwashed fleeces of these grades have sold well, the transactions in washed clothing wools footing up a total of over 500,000 pounds, while there have een sales of over 600,000 pounds of terriory, Texas and other unwashed descrip-Two small sales of very choice Kentucky have been made at 35 to 36c.

"The strong market for staple wools is particularly noticeable, and one house reports that they were visited by fifteen buy-Several of these were from Philadelphia, and the trade of that city has been very well represented here the past week, not only by manufacturers, but by dealers who were hopeful of picking up some lots of fine clothing as well as combing grades to replenish their own light stocks. Coates Brothers report that the present supply of wool in Philadelphia is very moderate.

Values of all grades of wool are well sustained upon about the same basis as last week, and there is no change in the tone of trade either at home or abroad.

Walter Brown & Co., of Boston, in their weekly circular, say:

"There has been a steady demand during the past week for the better grades of wool, with prices well maintained on all classes. In a neighboring city, we hear of some transactions in XX Ohio fleeces at the arrivals proved disappointing, the 42½c, but these are exceptional. In this baneful influence of the unfavorable market we do not learn of any sales at less than 44c, and the stock of this grade is generally held with firmness at 45c, with

onsiderable movement at that figure.
"The business of the week, while not cession on valuation was made, and even so large as that of the previous one, foots this would not secure customers to any exup a liberal amount. Manufacturers have In brief, the form of business has not appeared in the market in great force, i just about the same as for some time I but have quietly taken such lots as met past, the strictly choice parcels receiving with their approval, and the general tone of fair attention, but faulty stock of any kind trade has been one of quietness. "The demand for No. 1 washed fleece

"For combing and delaine washed fleeces the demand continues strong, and

all wools offering on the market are freely taken. Some superior parcels are held for an advance, the owners thinking there may e a scarcity in these grades as the season dvances. Unwashed combing wools are moderately taken, but do not sympathize with the firmer feeling that is noticeable n the washed wools.

THE outlook for high prices for potatoes all the coming year is remarkably good. In the report of the Department of Agriculture for October the condition of the position among holders of pork to get rid erop October 1 was given as 66, against 70, Sept. 1. The crop in 1880 was 168,385,900 bu in the whole country, produced on 11,840,929 acres. Allowing for a slight social gathering which will be interspersed in acreese this year, a full average with five minute speeches, good music increase in acreage this year, a full average crop would be about 189,000,000 bu, 66 per cent of which would be nearly 125,000,-000 bu, 43,000,000 bu less than last year, and 64,000,000 bu less than an average packed from March 1 to November 1 is crop. Besides this the increase in the con sumption as compared with 1880 will be considerable. In some parts of the interior good potatoes are selling at 75 cents per

COL. WATSON B. SMITH, a former citizen of Detroit, and who has many relatives and friends here, was killed by an unknown assassin on Saturday night last, at Omaha, Neb. His murder is said to have been in consequence of the zeal with which he worked for the Slocum license and Sunday law. Mr. Smith was clerk of the U.S. \$1: second premium 50 cents. Circuit Court, and was highly esteemed as a good citizen. He served in a Michigan regiment in the rebellion, and made an honorable record. The citizens of Omaha called a mass meeting and subscribed \$5, 000 to bring the murderer to justice.

In addition to the list recently published of the members of the Michigan Associa tion of Shorthorn Breeders, the following breeders have since became members N. A. Clapp, Wixom; D. Jackson, Wixom; W. C. Wixom, Wixom; and L. L. Brooks

CERTAIN charges made against the men composing the Ninth Massachusetts Regiment, while attending the celebration at Yorktown, are being investigated by commission appointed for that purpose The commission is at present in Rich

The eleventh annual meeting of the Michigan State Horticultural Society will be held in the village of South Haven, Van Buren County, on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, Dec. 5, 6 and 7, in acceptance of an invitation tendered by the South Haven Pomological Society.

Arrangements will be rerfected by the members of the local society, to entertain all the members of the State Society, delegates from branch societies and horticu. tural guests from abroad, in their homes The Michigan Central; Detroit, Grand Haven & Milwaukee; Chicago & Grand Trunk; Chicago & West Michigan; and the Grand Rapids & Indiana Railroads will all sell tickets at excursion rates Application should be made to Chas. W. Garfield, Grand Rapids, Michigan, for certificates at once, that persons desiring to attend, can secure the advantages of reduced fare. A cordial invitation is extended to all

interested in horticulture to be present at the sessions, and join in discussions upon the topics arranged in the following scheme:

MONDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 5. 8 о'сьоск.

Address of welcome and response Can horticulturists do something to drought?

Is irrigation practicable with us? How can cultivation be arranged to ac omplish best results in a drought?

Is mulching an economical way to pre

What amounts of moisture do growing rops require? Is there any way to economize the amount of water absorbed and exhaled from plants, trees and vines?

Ought the amount of thinning of fruit upon the tree to depend upon the character f the season as to rainfall? Appointment of committees

TUESDAY AFTERNOON, -9 O'CLOCK.

Vegetables-the market and kitchen gar en. Methods of growing large crops eco-

omically.

Pickles and pickle growing. Preserving vegetables for winter and pring use and sales.

ibilities of a quarter acre for a farm garden. Expense and returns in connection with

the farm garden. New and promising varieties. Attractive methods of using vegetables oon the table. Special crops and profits in them.

What can botany do for horticulture? lecture by Prof. W. J. Beal. TUESDAY AFTERNOON-1 O'CLOCK.

Birds, Insects and Diseases. Address by Prof. Cook on new insec ests, and new ways to fight the old ones. Bees and their relation to horticulture. How to become familiar with insects and Birds-which are our friends? State

ent of facts concerning their habits. Poisons and their use as insect extermi The ants-are they friends or enemies of

the horticulturist?

Have we any new light on Pear Blight and the Vellows Grape rot in Michigan.

TUESDAY EVENING-7 O'CLOCK,

Landscape gardening and flowers. Trees for utility and beauty.

Address by R. Haigh, Jr., on rural and illage ornamentation, needs and methods.

Utility of village improvement associa

Rural cemeteries. Improvement of school grounds; results of our enterprise; and suggestions for the

Success with special plants in the house. How best to manage a home flower gar Practical suggestions concerning high-

Profitable timber planting for the future. WEDNESDAY MORNING -9 O'CLOCK.

Annual message of the President. Reports of officers.
Report of visit to the College. Report concerning Boston Exhibit. Election of officers.

Miscellaneous Business WEDNSDAY AFTERNOON--1 O'CLOCK. Commercial Fruit Growing. Well tried and promising market varie ies or fruits.

Reputation and profits. Fruit packages. Drying and canning as a reserve market. on and packing. How much profit is there in care?

Pasturing vs. Cultivating Orchards. Stable manure-how can fruit growers Costs and profits of thinning peaches and

Reports of awarding committees, and ion on the same

WEDNESDAY EVENING.

This evening session will be given up to

etc., etc.
Final Committee reports will be made ust previous to adjournment.

The exercises of each session will begin promptly at the hour designated, unless therwise ordered by the society. It is very desirable that we have a beau

tiful exhibit of the best winter apples, and the executive board offer the following prizes to members of the society: Best three single plates of winter market apples of different varieties, first premium, 2: Second premium. \$1.

Best three single plates of winter apples for cooking purposes of different varieties, first premium, \$2; second premium, \$1.

Best three single plates of winter dessert apples of different varieties, first premium, \$2, second premium, \$1.

Most beautiful plate of apples on exhibition, color, form, general perfection and size of specimen to rule. First premium, In addition to the above the following offers are made:

Best plate of winter pears for dessert—

eating and keeping qualities to rule—first premium, \$1; second premium 50 cents. The best grown house plants on exhibi-tion. First premium, \$2; second pre-There must be exactly five specimens of

each variety, and the awarding committee will consider not only the value of the varieties for each particular purpose, but the character, beauty, freedom from defects and general perfection of the specimens, and be governed otherwise by the rules of the Society.

We hope to have a very large attendance, and invite horticulturists at home and abroad who may see our scheme of topics to go prepared to take a part in the discusthat are going to the meeting please write at once to the Secretary of their intention, and the railroads they will travel over.

T. T. LYON, President. CHAS. W. GARFIELD, Secretary.

NEWS SUMMARY.

Hichigan The Dowagiac fair netted the society \$600

Daniel McLeod was fatally injured by a falling tree near Farwell, on the 21.

C. E. Merrill's house at Eaton Rapids was ourned on the 1st. Loss, \$5,000.

The Flushing Patrol has been metamorphosed into the Patrol and Genesee County

Romeo Observer: Our mineral well is now down 1,600 feet, we'll be a summer resort be fore we know it.

Five tons of squashes, worth \$60 per ton were shipped by John Clark, of Clinton, Lenz vee Co. last week. Jacob Fahlder, in jail at Houghton of charge of murderous assault, hung himself in his cell on the 31st inst.

Ann Arbor Register: A. A. Wood, of Lodl, disposed of \$1,000 worth of sheep last week, one lamb bringing \$250.

Iron on the narrow gauge road between Port Huron and Saginaw has been laid to within four miles of Vassar. A barn belonging to J. S. Sevolt, with a span of horses, was burned at Charlotte last

veek, involving a loss of \$800. Three hundred million feet of logs are left over in the Tittabawasse boom limits this season, out of 800,000,000 put in.

The Merchants' and Manufacturers' Bank, of this city, is preparing to raise its capital stock from \$200,000 to \$500,000. Monroe Commercial: A company with a capital of \$80,000, has been organized here for the manufacture of the Wilder plows.

The Brighton Citizen comes to us eularged and printed on better paper. With more local news it would be an excellent paper.

The Port Huron Common Council has decided to issue five per cent refunding bonds, unning 30 years, to pay the city's debts. Mrs. John Helmer, of Battle Creek, took a dose of poison by mistake, thinking it was quinine, and died from its effects on the 3rd. up about 120 tons of winter squashes, drying them for market. They use two tons per day. Adrian Press: Ladd & Clement have used

Lowell Journal: Ed. Ware, employed in the lath mill, was injured last week in some unknown way, and died in a few hours after

One hundred and ten teachers appeared be forethe County Examiners of Genesee Count at Flint, on the 28th of last month, for exam

Charlotte Republican: A site has been purchased for \$2,500 on which C. P. Espenhain will erect a large steam grist mill in the spring. The Lowell Journal advertises for sealed proposals from parties desiring to enter into a contract to furnish six weeks of Indian

Benton Harbor apple packers have had great difficulty in getting barrels enough to use, the supply of fruit being greater than was expected.

Ninety-two persons were maintained at county expense at the Berrien County poor farm the past year, with an average of 46 in-mates during the year. While one of the proprietors was serving a

customer a thief entered the store of Dan-bacher & Ludivici, at East Saginaw, and left with a box containing \$200. At Bellevue drunk and disorderly individuals are put in the pound to sober up at their convenience. The village marshal sometimes

It is charged that the pastor of a church at st. Johns would not conduct the funeral of Sunday school pupil who died of diphtheria or even say a prayer at her grave. Ionia Sentinel: Dwight Brooks, of Ronald,

ets them off if it rains.

last week captured an Arctic or snowy ewl, which measured five feet from tip to tip. This is one of the rarest of these species. St. Clair Republican: E. R. Harrington has 3,000 apple barrels this season, all of which were bought by local dealers. y some fruit was raised in St. Clair County.

Adrian Times: John King and E. T. Pierces at the Granite works, had their eyes badly in-

jured by pieces of steel which lodged in them. One which lodged in Mr. King's eye had to be At Milford recently some rascal threw a quantity of Paris green into a public watering trough, and several horses drank freely of

he poisoned water before its character At Gaines' Station, on the D., G. H.& M. R., Messrs. Hathaway & Stitts have begun the erection of a grist mill, 56x30, two stories high, which is to have four run of stones and

Grand Rapids Eagle: There was buried here on the 1st inst., the body of a person 21 years old who had not walked or spoken a word since his birth, and who was no larger than a

three year old child. Birmingham Eccentric. An ear of corn exhibited at our office by W. C. Jenks weighed nearly three pounds, and the shocks averaged 3½ bushels apleee. The variety is the Chester County Mammoth.

Fifty thousand three cent stamps were stolen from the Kalamazoo post office during the turning over of the office by the retiring postmaster to his successor. Mr. Kendall, the late chief, will have to stand the loss.

C. C. Jenkins, Assistant General Freight Agent of the Chicago & Grand Trunk, has re-signed to accept the General Freight and Passenger Agency of the Port Huron & Northwestern Narrow Gauge Road.

W. S. Cady, a young man who acted as clerk for O. S. Curtis, a Kalkaska merchant who has skipped out, has been arrested on a charge of embezzling part of the stock left in the store. He gave bonds to appear for trial. North Branch Gazette: Last week a farmer named Shepley, living near Marathon found als horses dead in their pasture, their throats having been cut by some dastardly enemy, who wreaked his spite on unoffending beasts.

Evart Review: J. R. Sawtell has 400 fowls

which he is keeping over, expecting to gather 25 dozen eggs per diem. His hencoop is 80x 16 feet, and will be provided with a stove to keep the biddles comfortable in cold weather. Kalamazoo Gazette: Two men named Drury and Bell, at work putting up a cornice on a building, were severely injured by the fall of the scaffold on which they were standing, letting them fall a distance of twenty three feet.

Lansing Republican: On the night of the 2d some one broke into the German Lutheran Church, and broke open the box in which contributions to the missionary fund are placed. It is not known how much the box

A Maple Rapids merchant found clothing which he donated for the relief of the sufferers by forest fires on the person of one of the residents of the village. He feels as if he was the victim of misplaced generosity, and intends talking the matter us. ntends talking the matter up. At Bellevue last week the village marshal arrested the conductor of a freight train which had obstructed a street crossing for 20 minutes, and he was fined \$15, which was

afterward remitted to \$7.50, which he paid and eft, presumably a very mad man. The Dowagiac Manufacturing Company are erecting an additional building, 32x80 feet, with an annex 22x30, for the purpose of manufacturing spring tooth harrows and grain drills. In the spring the old buildings will be reno-vated and other new ones put up.

sions. If you can not be present, send to the Secretary notes upon any of the questions to be read during the meeting.

M. J. Keating, of this city, Secretary of Branch No. 1, C. M. B. A., has paid \$2,000 tc Mrs. Elizabeth McQueen, being the death benefit of her husband, Michael McQueen, the

fireman who lost his life at the fire in the drug

Monroe Democrat: Wood sells here at the rate of \$5 or \$6 per cord, and does not seem to be measured by the foot any more, but by the "heft" of the roads and the amount of profanity used in getting over them; and the price per cord according to the number of loads upon the market.

Will Thompson lost an arm in Richardson's mill, at Rochester, while attempting to mil, at Rochester, while attempting to make a slight repair in the wheel, wolch was in motion. He fell against it, and to save his life had to sacrifice his arm. It was amputated, and he will probably recover, though injured internally. His fellow workmen and citizens Grand Rapids and St. Clair report the first internally. His fello raised \$200 for him.

Baldwin Star: Miss Viola Lewis, of Green Baldwin Star: Miss viola Lewis, of tireen-ville, Montcalin County, who has been visit-ing here, was instantly killed while attempt-ing to cross the track in front of a train in motion. It is supposed she tripped on the track at the point where a switch leaves the fore she could recover herself.

Flint Globe: Burglaries are getting frequent Flint Globe: Burglaries are getting frequent. The houses of A. Pickett, Geo. Phelps and Mrs. Axtell, were entered, but no booty secured. Mrs. Axtell had nearly \$300 concealed in her bed, between the feather and straw ticks, which the burglars were evidently after, as they felt under the pillows and about the bed, she pretending to be asleep. They did not find the money, and finally gave it up.

Saginaw Herald: A shrewd land speculator has struck a bonanza in this city. At the lass sale of State tax lands he purchased a tar title covering the north half of section 39 town 12 north, range 5 east. The land embraces a considerable portion of the fourth and sixth wards in this city, covering from Maple Street to the east city line, and from the German Colony road (so called) to the north line of the section. The tax is for the year 1848, and the amount paid \$150.

General News.

Commissioner of pensions asks for \$100,000, 000 for the next fiscal year.

Archbishop Purcell is failing rapidly, and his death is looked for at any time.

Last week United States Marshal Ramsdell was fatally injured by a bull at Richmond, Va The Boston Irish Land League has resolved o purchase no goods of English manufacture.

The new British minister to this country. the Hon. Lionel Sackville West, has arrive Large amounts of Confederate bonds have been purchased in Georgia for \$10 per \$1,000. President Arthur has designated Novem-

The project for a memorial hospital in nemory of President Garfield, is likely to rove a failure. The trial of Crow Dog for the murder of potted Tail will take place at Deadwood, Dak., in January.

The wool clip this year from one flock of sheep in Nucces County, Texis, amounted to 160,000 pounds. The court-martial in the case of Lieut, H. O. Flippert, (colored), of the Tenth U. S. Cavalry, is in session.

The treasury department will redeem 3½ per cent, bonds at par and accrued interest at the rate of \$2,000,000 a week.

A Miss Phebe Bernard was shot dead at Tiffin, last week, by Chas. Madder, a student whom she refused to marry. Harry Genet, said to be the last survivor in

this country of the once famous Tweed ring, will be out of prison in a few days.

The Illinois Board of Railroad Commission ers are investigating reported combination of railroads and coal dealers to keep up prices of The order for the court martial of Sergean

Mason, who shot at Guiteau, has been rescinded, and his examination for insanity ordered. A man named Leonard, 109 years old, was burned to death at St. Augustine, Ont., on Thursday, by his clothes taking fire while he

A. D. Wheelock, a defaulting cashier who robbed J. C. Walcott & Co., New York, of \$55,000, has returned from Europe and given bail in \$5,000. Another Apache outbreak has taken place

in Sonora, in which several men, women an children were butchered. Greater depredations are feared. Gov. Jarvis of North Carolina, publicly congratulated the colored people of that State on the fine exhibition of products they made at

Sagiraw Herald: The steams w mill of Wright, Wells & Co., at Bradford Lake, Saying the missionary was unduly intimate with his female pupils. Secretary Blaine is said to have sold his in terest in the Richmond and Allegany railroad

for over \$100,000. He is one of the men who has made politics pay. Congressman Butterworth, of Cincinnati,

will urge during the forthcoming session of Congress the passage of a bill retiring army officers over the age of 62. Gov. Cullom, of Illinois, has issued a pro-

clamation prohibiting the importation of cat tle into that State from districts in the East ern States where pleuro-pneumonia exists. Judge Thomas M. Bowen has been offered \$3,000,000 cash for a gold mine he has recently discovered in the Summit district, Colorado,

the ore from which assays \$20,000 to the ton.

United States Circuit Court at New York has made permanent the injunction restrain-ing Samuel J. Tilden from disposing of his stock in the New York mines at Ispheming, Milwaukee cigar makers, 900 in number, struck Tuesday last for an advance averaging \$1 per 1,000. The Union has \$70,000 in its treasury. Forty-two firms have acceded to the demand

Col. G. M. Murphy prosecuted one Geo. M. Sadler for murder at Hot Springs, Ark., recently, and Sadler threatened his life therefor. Murphy shot him dead for fear he might here her word. keep his word. The Vicksburg, Miss., Herald, says that the Yankees are again invading the south, and that they have virtually obtained control of business matters in Atlanta, New Orleans and Charleston.

D. Carmichael, cashier of the Canadia

Express Company at Montreal, following the innumerable caravan of cashlers, has skipped out, and the Express people wish he had left some time previously. Bill Lewis, a negro leader of striking miners in Fayette Co., West Virginia, was last week shot dead by J. W. Clair, prosecut ing attorney of the county, for attempting to escape while under arrest.

A furious snow-storm raged in parts of New York and throughout the New England States Friday. A foot of snow fell in the northern part of St. Lawrence County, New York, and there were snow-squalls along the

Milwaukee millers have shut down and telegraphed to the Millers' Association at Minneapolis that in view of the condition of the wheat market, which is manipulated by speculators, it is advisable to stop making The Minnesota House of Representatives passed the senate bill to pay the old bonded debt at 50 cents on the dollar, 77 to 29. The bill goes back to the senate for concurrence in an amendment limiting the rate of interest

to 5 per cent. It will then go to the governor for his signature. A report from Canada says that the management of the Midland railway has been thoroughly recoganized, and is to be connected with a line of new steel steamers from Chicago and Duluth. The object of the company is to secure western freights by way of Port Hope to New York.

The Dominion government has approved the action of the Toronto collector in seizing an invoice of Tom Paine's and Voltaire's works on the ground of being blasphemous. Bob Ingersoll would probably be seized bodily if he were to attempt to go through a Canadian custom house. Canadian custom house.

President Arthur has signed and forwarded the commission of Clifford Stratham as post master of Lynchburg, Va., vice Wilson, sus-pended. This is the nomination that caused the deat lock in the Senata and the President the dead-lock in the Senate, and the Pr

And practiced night and On tedious rows of alpha Unnumbered leaves adsome Gothic pens she nex To sharpen up her angle And then success became In all the fancy fangles. Her patience never flagged Her ardor never faltered And soon she reached the And soon her writing al Each capital assumed the Of heathen hieroglyphic To read the meaning now

CHIROGRA

She wrote a plain and ea

The printer's praise ex But Fashion's iron laws of

She bought some books

The angulated writing.

The keenest expert might A modern M and W. a nerfect victory requites Her efforts chirographic With conscious pride she n Epistolary traffic she corresponds with man

To tell the v's and n's and

And asks, while she a greet Her golden pen and holder. In fingers small and taper Inscribe a note correctly sp On creamy-tinted paper. With gilded monogram best Her writing now is a la mod But who, alis! can read i Mattie Coverno Cook, in

44 The First Gentleman Meanwhile this worth der to avoid the curses

him at home, took a tri During the passage he ar by partaking largely of copious draughts of mi whisky, and sang many so that when his loyal saw their monarch in D more than "half seas over they got him to the Phoen the "Paddies" pronounce good fellow. He also vis when Sir Walter Scott, b with patriotic enthusiasn goblet from which his just drained a powerful g raised it aloft, declared the should be handed by his f to posterity, placed it for tail pocket of his coat, ately atterward, forgetting ure, sat down and smashe This exuberant loyalty w matched by the "men of erected an obelisk at Ram grateful record of his m descension in selecting t his embarkation" to Hano poor mortal could pass fr place "without traversing vening space." If the king's conduct to

shameful, it was scarcely

only child, of whom he

foundly jealous. At first

to suppose by his uncle and

by divorcing his wife he sh

of the heir to the throne.

scheme failed he next en get her out of the country ing the Princess Charlo Prince of Orange-a man least affection for her, and like a trooper, got drunk at his tailor's. He was at by his lady-love that his of clined with thanks. Up this, her fond father--" the tleman in Europe "-was f stormed and swore, placed lock and key, and dismissed tendants, until the princes in a hackney coach to her and then the unseemly wran The regent at length conser union (brought about by Duchess of Oldenburg) w Leopold, whom he general in terms of contempt. Th father who, in response to of the Princess Charlotte, scarcely ever saw, could de "he had made it his first ca into the mind and heart of ter the knowlege and lo British constitution." This father who heard of that death, when on a visit to I ford in Suffolk, with pro profound grief at one mome the next was in the best planning a most elaborate torchlight, and longing for it off. This was the father say to an ambassador's wife England was aghast at the news, that "the death of his had been a most fortunate this country: she would have

very bad queen." A man is known by his fr his character is tested by f foe; and if we call men to the chaarcter of him who wa in London as "Florizel," " "The Rising Sun," "Our Fat and to country cousins as gentleman in Europe," we testimony as the following: Lord Brougham writes: IV. had a temper by no mean

revengeful; but he had become to a degree so extravagant seemed to act upon a practica tion of all mankind being bor exclusive use, and hence he b ritable on the least incide thwarted his wishes. He v lively, gifted with a retenti ory, and even with a ready dowed with an exquisite ear f possessing, too, a fine sense dicrous, and an accomplished The old lord chancelor, howe care to assure us that he was of very uncultivated mind, of all but the passages of Which most princes read; kno

were 11,767 bu. The visible supply

She wrote a plain and easy hand,

The printer's praise exciting: But Fashion's iron laws demand

She bought some books with copies set.

And practiced night and morning.

Some Gothic pens she next procured.

Her patience never flagged or tired,

And soon she reached the goal desired,

The angulated writing.

On tedious rows of alphabet,

Unnumbered leaves adorning

To sharpen up her angles;

In all the fancy fangles.

Her ardor never faltered;

And soon her writing altered.

Each capital assumed the look

Of heathen hieroglyphic:

To tell the v's and n's and u's

I fear would greatly trouble you;

Her efforts chirographic; With conscious pride she now invites

she corresponds with many friends.

And asks, while she a greeting sends.

The keenest expert might confuse

A mind most scientific.

A modern M and W.

Epistolary traffic.

A perfect victory requites

Society's fair minions,

Their unreserved opinions.

Her golden pen and holder, held

Inscribe a note correctly spelled,

With gilded monogram bestowed

Where Fashion hath decreed it.

- Mattie Coverno Cook, in Harper's Bazar.

"The First Gentleman in Europe."

Meanwhile this worthy king, in or-

der to avoid the curses which beset

him at home, took a trip to Ireland.

During the passage he amused himself

by partaking largely of goose pie and

copious draughts of milk punch and

so that when his loyal sbujects first

saw their monarch in Dublin he was

they got him to the Phœnix park; and

the "Paddies" pronounced him a jolly

good fellow. He also visited Scotland;

when Sir Walter Scott, bubbling over

with patriotic enthusiasm, grasped the

goblet from which his majesty had

just drained a powerful glass of toddy,

raised it aloft, declared that the glass

should be handed by his family unused

to posterity, placed it for safety in the

tail pocket of his coat, and immedi-

ately atterward, forgetting his treas-

ure, sat down and smashed it to atoms.

This exuberant loyalty was more than

matched by the "men of Kent," who

erected an obelisk at Ramsgate, "as a

grateful record of his majesty's con-

descension in selecting this port for

his embarkation" to Hanover; as if the

poor mortal could pass from place to

place "without traversing the inter-

If the king's conduct to his wife was

shameful, it was scarcely less so to his

only child, of whom he became pro-

foundly jealous. At first he was led

to suppose by his uncle and others that

by divorcing his wife he should get rid

of the heir to the throne. When this

scheme failed he next endeavored to

get her out of the country by marry-

ing the Princess Charlotte to the

Prince of Orange-a man without the

least affection for her, and who swore

like a trooper, got drunk and lodged

at his tailor's. He was at length told

by his lady-love that his offer was de-

clined with thanks. Upon bearing

this, her fond father--" the first gen-

lock and key, and dismissed all her at

tendants, until the princess ran away

in a hackney coach to her mother's;

and then the unseemly wrangle abated.

The regent at length consented to her

union (brought about by the crafty

Duchess of Oldenburg) with Prince

Leopold, whom he generally spoke of

father who, in response to the health

of the Princess Charlotte, whom he

"he had made it his first care to instil

into the mind and heart of his daugh-

in London as "Florizel," "Big Ben,"

"The Rising Sun," "Our Fat Friend."

gentleman in Europe," we find such

revengeful; but he had become selfish

to a degree so extravagant that he

seemed to act upon a practical convic-

exclusive use, and hence he became ir-

lively, gifted with a retentive mem-

ory, and even with a ready wit; en-

possessing, too, a fine sense of the lu-

dicrous, and an accomplished mimic."

testimony as the following:

very bad queen."

med and swore, placed her under

vening space."

In fingers small and taper,

On creamy-tinted paper.

Her writing Eow is a la mode-

But who, alas! can read it?

1881.

hal Ramsdell ichmond, Va.

has resolved

eep up prices o

has been offered

cuted one Geo. M. Springs, Ark., refor fear he might

g the south, and btained control of ta, New Orleans of the Canadian eal, following the hiers, has skipped e wish he had left

raid, says that the

eader of striking est Virginia, was V. Clair, prosecut for attempting to

red in parts of New he New England snow fell in the he County, New he could along the

e shut down and ers' Association at of the condition of is manipulated by e to stop making of Representatives

of Representatives by the old bonded lar, 77 to 29. The e for concurrence the rate of interest go to the govern-

ays that the man-railway has been and is to be con-steel steamers from the object of the ern freights by way

ent has approved collector in seizing ne's and Voltaire's eing blasphemous. robably be seized apt to go through

gned and forwarded d Stratham as post , vice Wilson, sus-luation that caused e, and the President and it and put in a

newspapers."

move a step to see one of the worst with grease and lampblack. Everymen that ever disgraced a throne-a body complains of your boots; they base fellow who had all the bad with- don't last; the legs are too short, the "the opinion I have long had, that a more contemptible, cowardly, unfeeling dog does not exist than the king;" love so absurdly as the Prince of to me. In fact-." Wales. For 'the first gentleman in under the influence of passion that the street followed by old knives, pinever existed. When he was not silly he was mean, and he sometimes was him by the wrathful cobbler, who on both, and heartless to boot."

From these stubborn facts it is amusing to turn to the realm of fancy and find "the first gentleman in Europe" represented in an allegorical transparency at Vauxhall gardens, which he patronized, as "leaning against a horse, he never could ride, which was held by Britannia; Mindence was engaged in forcing on his the case of a listener who was hearing spurs; Fame above, blowing a trumpet the "Messiah" for the first time. She and crowning him with laurels." Gaz- was apparently the wife of a tradesing upon such a warlike representation, no wonder George thought himself a hero, and when Maddison's punch began to circulate, he would declare how he led the 10th Hussars at whisky, and sang many joyous songs; the battle of Salamanca; and rode "Fleur-de-lis" for the cup at Ascot races; challenging the Duke of Welmore than "half seas over." However, lington to confirm the statement. The

> heard your royal highness say so." In 1820 the king is failing rapidly. He seldom gets up till 6 in the afternoon. The first gentleman in Europe will not hear about death. His chaplains have to handle the subject much as the court preacher did before Louis XIV .: "All men are mortal, save your majesty." When King George's case was hopeless, he conceived the idea of perplexing his ministers by a sudden trip to Paris, and much persuasion was needed to prevent him from making the effort. As he lies on his sick couch, fretful and impulsive, with a perfumed atmosphere reminding his attendants that "corruption had seized upon his once elegant form before the grave was open to receive him"--a sad illustration of Johnson's saying that "the bowl of pleasure is poisoned by to mind, after studying his character for 20 years, a redeeming trait, some little rift in the dark cloud of selfish dissipation. He is helped to bed by his faithful valet Bachelor on the night of the 25th of June, 1830, feeling much as usual. At 3 o'clock in the morning the king awakes in great agitation. He calls for help. Sir Wathan Walter, who is in attendance comes to the bedside. He raises him up. In a moment the reality of the situation strikes the enteebled king His look is that of horror and amaze-

"The king is dead -- long live the king."

The Editor and the Shoemaker. One day an editor, hard at work trying to devise a plan to make delinquent subscribers pay their dues, was called upon by a shoemaker, who dropped in in terms of contempt. This was the to give the editor some valuable hints of gas was escaping from the well. overjoyed at the opportunity, gave the scarcely ever saw, could declare that man his best cane-bottomed chair, handed him a fresh cigar and listened attentively. Quoth the the shoemaker and silvery," leaped to a height of 30 ter the knowlege and love of the as he lit the weed: "Your paper needs feet. Every 15 minutes "by the watch" British constitution." This was the father who heard of that daughter's don't grasp the topics of the day by which instead of putting out the death, when on a visit to Lord Hert- the right handle; you don't set the loford in Suffolk, with profession of cals in the right kind of type; your profound grief at one moment, and in telegraph news is too thin, even the pathe next was in the best of spirits, per itself is poorly manufactured, not planning a most elaborate funeral by thick enough and of too chalky a torchlight, and longing for it to come white. You don't run enough matter, off. This was the father who could and what you do run ain't of the right say to an ambassador's wife, when all sort. Your ideas about protective England was aghast at the mournful tariff are foolish and your stand on the news, that "the death of his daughter | Conkling matter was bad, bad. Itell had been a most fortunate event for you these things because I want you this country: she would have made a to succeed. I tell you as a friend. I don't take your paper myself, but I see A man is known by his friends, and it once in a while, and as a paper is a his character is tested by friend and public, affair I suppose I have as good foe; and if we call men to speak of a right to criticise as anybody. If a the chaarcter of him who was known man wants to give me advice I let

him; I'm glad to have him, in fact." "That's exactly it," said the editor, and to country cousins as "the first kindly; "I always had a dim idea of my shortcomings, but never had them so clearly and convincingly set forth Lord Brougham writes: "George as by you. It is impossible to express IV. had a temper by no means low or my gratitude for the trouble you have taken, not only to find out these facts, but to point them out also. Some people knowing all these things perhaps tion of all mankind being born for his nearly as well as you, are mean enough to keep them to themselves. ritable on the least incident that Your suggestions come in a most apthwarted his wishes. He was quick, propriate time; I have wanted somebody to lean on, as it were, for some weeks. Keep your eye on the paper, dowed with an exquisite ear for music: and when you see a weak spot, come

up."

tle of the dead languages, and nothing strikes me. In the first place, the door and she found that it was the chief. Here the exasperated cobbler grab-

his trade.-[Carson (Nev.) Appeal.

Musical Critics.

The special power of the "Hallelujah Chorus" in raising the hearer's thoughts above this material world I erva held his helmet, whilst Provi. have heard curiously exemplified in man, and her conversation about music before the oratorio began had interested me considerably. After the "Hallelujah Chorus" was finishedand it had been remarkably well sung -I turned round to my friend, partly out of curiosity, to see what impression it had made. She immediately said to me, with a kind of awe: "Ah. sir! what will this be in another Iron Duke drily replied, "I have often world!" One item of the programme at a concert was "Angels Ever Bright purity of style and a depth of feeling not yet forgotten by some who heard it. When the singer had finished, I overheard one of the choir boys whisper to his neighbor: "I say, Tom, I like that better than buttered beans!" The full meaning of this criticism we the utterance of an aiderman, who phony of Beethoven to a Mansion house dinner! Buttered beans I took to mean the highest form of pleasure that the boy had hitherto known. Sussex musical criticisms in our local papers have also afforded me considerable amusement. To any musical reader who knows the "St. Paul," the reflection on the cost"--we cannot call chorus "How lovely are the messengers" will be familiar, though he might be fairly pardoned for not recognizing it under the title, "How lonely are the passengers," attributed to it by the Sussex newspaper critic. But perhaps the perversion to which, in the elegant Latinity of the same paper, "the appropriate motto, 'Palmur qui ferat murait,' may be applied, is the following description of Stevens' well known glee, "The Cloudcapt Towers:" "Then followed a glee, 'The Cloud, Capt. Towers.' Towers was printed as the performer's, ment; but he is nearly choked. He and not the composer's name, so that can only exclaim, "Watty, what is this? the confusion was complete. It was one of the pieces performed at a concert.-Leisure Hour.

SARNIA'S WONDERFUL WELL .-While some drillers near Sarnia Ont. were boring for oil recently, they were astonished to find that a huge volume torch of a man 25 feet from the well, according to a local paper, and the flames, which are described as "vivid flames "drives them in sheets above the highest trees, and falls in showers for a considerable distance around the well." The scene at night is a brilliant one, and is thus described by the Sarnia Observer: "The mixture of the water-which, by the way, is said to be strongly impregnated with sulphur-with the flames produces effects brilliancy and beauty, various shades of yellow and purple predominating. The spectacle, especially if witnessed at night, is indescribable beautiful, and its effect is heightened by a slight dash of weirdness caused by the unusual color of the flames, and the corresponding reflection which is thrown on the foliage of the surrounding trees. The birds seem to be paralyzed by the unwonted illumination. All night long, so the drillers say, they skim around the flames, uttering shrill cries of alarm; and become either so frightened or so bold that they alight alongside the men, by whom they are frequently caught." All efforts to stop the flow of gas or to quench the flames have thus far proved of no avail.

How Indians Return Calls.

A party of Sioux Indians were guests at leading Milwaukee hotel, and the ladies had a great deal of amusement with them. studying their customs. That is, they all

whatever of the rudiments of any leather is poor; the stitches in the sole | She told him to come in the morning. The science natural or moral, with crude are too wide apart and in the uppers lady unlocks her door in the morning so notions of government picked up from | too near the edge. Those uppers will | the porter can come in and build a fire bego to pieces in two weeks. It's all fore she gets up. She heard a knock in "When George IV. came to Edin- wrong, my friend, putting poor leather the morning, and supposing it was the burg," says Dr. Guthrie, "I did not in the heels and smoothing it over porter, she said: "Come in." The door took one look at him and pulled the bed clothes over her head. He sat down on the side of the bed and said: "How?" Well, out any of the redeeming qualities of toes too narrow and the instep too she was so scared that she didn't know Charles II." Even worse is the ver- high. How you can have the cheek to "How" from Adam. She said to him in dict in 1829 of his once intimate asso- charge 12 dollars for such boots beats the best Sioux that she could command: ciate, Greville, clerk of the council; me. Now, I tell you this as a friend, "Please, good Mr. Indian, go away until because I like to see you succeed. Of I get up," but he didn't seem to be in a course I don't know any more about hurry. He picked up pieces of her wearshoemaking than you do about a news- ing apparel from the floor, different artiwhilst Dr. Doran shows him up in an- paper, but still I take an interest in cles that he didn't seem to know anything other aspect: "Never did swain make you because you are so well disposed about where they were worn, and made comments on them in the Sioux tongue. The stockings seemed to paralyze his un-Europe' be was the greatest simpleton bed a lapstone and the editor gained tutored mind the most. They were those long, 90 deg. in the shade stockings, and cers, hammers and awls, sent after He held them up by the toes and said they were too much for his feeble intellect. "Ugh!" The lady trembled and wished regaining his seat remarked that no he would go away. He seemed to take impertinent, lop-eared idiot should great delight in examining the hair on the ever come round trying to teach him bureau, and looked at the lady as much as to say, " Poor girl, some hostile tribe has made war on the pale face and taken many scalps." Finally, she happened to think of the bell, and she rung it as though the house was on fire, and pretty soon the porter came and invited the Indian to go down stairs and take a drink. The lady locked that door too quick, and she will never leave it open again when there are Indians in town, She says her hair-on the bureau—fairly turned gray from fright. -Milwaukee, (Wis.) Sun.

The Modern Primer.

HERE we have a Baby. It is composed of a Bald Head and a Pair of Lungs. One of the Lungs takes a Rest while the Other runs the Shop. One of Them is always On Deck all of the Time. The Baby is a Bigger man than his Mother. He likes to Walk around with his Father at Night. The Father does Most of the Walking and and Fair," which was sung with a All of the Swearing. Little Girls, you will Never Know what it is to be a Father.

THE Peach is Hard and Green. He is Eat him. When he gets into the Child's little Stomach he will Make things Hot for that Child. The Child who eats the Peach Will be an Angel before he Gets a New Orleans found her husband lying in a can only appraise by comparing it with | Chance to Est another. If there were No should say that he preferred a sym- Children's Sizes of Gold Harps in Heaven.

> BEHOLD the Printer. He is Hunting for a Pickup of half a Line. He has been hunting for Two Hours. He could have Set the half Line in twenty Seconds, but it is a Matter of Principle with Him never to Set what he Can pick up. The Printer has a Hard time. He has to Set type all Night and Play Pedro for the Beer all Day. We would like to Be a Printer were it not for the Night Work.

This sorry Spectacle is a Plumber. He Very Poor. When you See him Next spring he Will be Very, very rich, and wear Diamonds and Broadcloth His wife Takes in Washing now, but she will be able to move in the First Circles by the Time the Weather turns Warmer and the Pansies Bloom again.

HERE is a Castle. It is the Home of an fore you talk .- Galveston News. Editor. It has Stained Glass windows and Mohogany stairway. Infront of the Castle is a Park. Is it not sweet? The lady in Seventy-five Dollars a month Wages.

VARIETIES. No Use for Trowsers .- On the morning on running a newspaper. The editor, The gas was accidently ignited by the of the meteoric shower in 1833 old Peyton Roberts, who intended making an early start to his work, got up in the midst of the display. On going to his door he saw with amazement the sky lighted up with the falling meteors, and he concluded at once that the Day of Judgment had come. He stood for a moment a hundred improved features. You there is a grand eruption of water, gazing in speechless terror at the scene, and then, with a yell of horror sprang out of the door into the yard, right into the midst of the falling stars; and here, in his efforts to dodge them, he commenced a series of ground and lofty tumbling that would have done honor to a tight rope performer. His wife, being awakened in the meantime, and seeing old Peyton jumping and skipping about the yard, called out to him to know "what in the name of common sense was he doin' out thar dancin' around without his clothes on." But Peyton heard not; the judgment and in color which are dazzling in their the long black account he would have to settle made him heedless of all terrestrial things, and his wife, at last becoming alarmed at his strange behavior, sprang out of bed, and running to the door, shrieked out at the top of her lungs:

"Peyton, I say, Peyton! what do you mean jumpin' about thar? Come in and put your trowsers on?" Old Peyton, whose fears had nearly over-

powered him, faintly answered, as he fell sprawling on the ground: "Trowsers, Peggy! What's the use of trowsers when the world's afire?"

CHORAL INAPTITUDES .- Rev. E. P. Tenney the genial and witty president of Colorado College, was at one time the beloved pastor of the Congregational Church in a sea-coast town in Massachusetts. To eke out his salary, his people gave him a donation party, among the presents being a fine new dresscoat for the pastor, and a tasty bonnet for his better half. On the following Sunday, as they walked up the aisle in their new habiliments, the choir inadvertently struck out with the voluntary, much to the discomfiture of the sensitive clergyman and his wife, "Who are

hese in bright array?" At the same church, a tew weeks ago, the dicrous, and an accomplished mimic."

The shoemaker left, happy to know that his suggestions had been received the ladies got to occurred, on which occasion, by a singular cocurred, on which occasion, by a singular contretemps, the choirsang as their first selection the usually fitting hymn, "There will be functed of empty pews, and seating himself, always puts occurred, on which occasion, by a singular contretemps, the choirsang as their first selection the usually fitting hymn, "There will be functed of a prominent and highly respected that his suggestions had been received to the town, by the name of Knight, occurred, on which occasion, by a singular course, on which occasion, by a singular tath is an entering, alone, a church of empty pews, and seating himself, always puts occurred, on which occasion, by a singular tath is prominent and highly respected that his suggestions had been received to the town, by the name of the town, occurred, on which occasion, by a singular tath is prominent and highly respected that his ali funeral of a prominent and highly respected

was well calculated to excite the risibles of those who had gathered in any but a humor ous spirit .- Harper's Magazin

WHY HE PAYS THE BILLS .- Clara Belle

"There is no use in letting your love blind you to the undeniable fact that every girl of cultured tastes wishes to gratify them; so, if you take one of these delicate, refined, sensible creatures for a wife, you must couch her on brocade or your marriage bed will not be downy with her happiness. Not only are pleasant tidings, for even those unfortunthese exquisite birds desirous of fine plumage, ates whose only new clothes are their old but some of them are hindered from flying away by nothing else. I know a worshipful husband whose beautiful young wife wouldn't roost in his cage a year if he didn't provide her with just the kind of feathers her highheld head demanded. He knows it, too, and scratches gravel right lively to satisfy her dress exactions. He is miserable now, but thinks he would be more so if she should flit-He reminds me of the man who, having inadvertently sat down on the only outlet of a hornet's nest, resolutely stayed there for hours, preferring to endure the stings in a circumscribed area rather than be stung all over."

THE "Man About Town "of the N. Y. Star tells the following:

"A friend who came upon the scene look ing very much as if he had come out of a bandbox, reminded one of a story of "Fatty' Walsh, who said to John Clancy as he appeared in full dress for the Russian dinner given during the war: 'John,' said Walsh; surveying the spotless

black dress suit and snowy linen of Clancy, you only want \$2.50 more spent on you to be just perfect.' 'For what, Alderman?' replied Clancy, looking himself over to see what might be

lacking. 'Why, for a glass case, John,' responded Walsh. 'You ought to be covered up like a mantel ornament. One speck of dust would

Logic .- A few days ago Gilbooly met Uncle Mose on Austin Avenue. Tho old man was looking very gloomy, so Gilhooly asked him what was the matter.

"Old Uncle Nace is done gone. He died last night."

"What did he die of?" "Shot in de back wid a pistol."

spile you.'

"Why, I never heard of it." "I hasn't turned him ober for ter see, but I reckon dat's what de doctors is gwine ter

say. When de President was shot in de back dey said he died ob neuralgia ob de heart, and Waiting for a Child to Come Along and as old Nace died ob neuralgla obde heart, I reckon somebody must hab shot him in de back."-Texas Siftings.

A TRULY DEVOTED WIFE.-A woman in state of intoxication in an alley. Instead of green Peaches there would not be so many being exasperated, she gently turned him over to a comfortable position, and, running her hand into his vest-pocket, she extracted a \$20 bill and remarked: "I reckon I've got the deadwood on that new bonnet I've been sufferin' for." She made a straight streak for the millinery shop. Strong men wiped the moisture from their eyes at her heroic de votion to a husband who had, by strong drink, brought himself so low as to neglect to provide his wife with the common necessaries of

WE will cereafuly be called upon to record the sudden death of that fellow Gilhooly. Yesterday he stopped in front of a fruit stand is Ragged, and Cold, and Hungry. He is on Galveston Avenue, and picked out several peaches, squeezed them until the stuffing came out of them, trying to find out if they were ripe, and then he put them back. "Look here, I can't sell them peaches after you have squeezed them." "You didn't sell 'em before I squeezed 'em did you?" "No, but-" "Well, if you don't sell 'em after I've squeezed 'em. vou ain't any worse off than you were before. You must learn to reason, man, be-

A CULINARY NOVELTY .- Young ladies of the best families have deserted the old idea of Lace, and there are Pearls and Rubies in lilies on a shingle they now devote themselves minor sympathy-Mendelssohn," as her Hair. The editor sits on the front to the culinary art. An up-town young lady Stoop smooking a Havana Cigar. His has recently frosted three loaves of cake with little Children are playing with diamond eminent success, the only difficulty being Marbles on the Tesselated Floor. The that she used salt instead of sugar for the Editor can afford to Live in Style. He gets ground work. Perseverence, however, will ventually correct little mistakes like that .-New Haven Register.

Chaff.

A Sunday School boy, upon being asked what made the tower of Pisa lean, replied: Because of the famine in the land." Said the lecturer: "The roads up these nountains are too steep and rocky for even a lonkey to climb; therefore I did not attempt

"Six Girls" is the title of a new book. It may do to take to a picnic, but it is not a very satisfactory work to sit up with on Sun-day rights. day nights.

The acme of politeness was reached by the Nevada mining superintendent who posted a placard reading: "Please do not tumble down the shaft."

A fashionable young lady accidentally dropped one of her false eyebrows in her operabox, and greatly frightened her beau, who, on seeing it, thought it was his moustache.

"Schoolmistress (just beginning a nice improving lesson upon minerals to the juniors) "Now, what are the principal things we get out of the earth?" Youthful angler, aged dependently." Worms."

Nature has her compensations. How happy is that revelation of the microscope which shows us that the activity of the fiea is partly caused by the parasites which live upon its own body. Science is consoling.

confidently-" Worms."

There is a young lady in Keokuk, Iowa, who is six feet four inches tall, and she is engaged to be married. The man who won her did it in these words: "Thy beauty sets my soul aglow—I'd wed thee right or wrong; man wants but little here below, but wants that little long."

The name of Maria is so popular in Ottum-wa that when a cat climbs a back fence in a well populated neighborhood and plaintively vocalizes "Mariar," twenty windows are hastily thrown up and twenty female heads are thrust out, wildly answering: "Is that you. Charley?"

A lady, a regular shopper, who had made an unfortunate clerk tumble over all the stock ings in the store, objected that none of them were long enough. "I want," she said, the longest hose that are made." "Then, madam," was the reply, "you had better apply at the next engine house." Very few people have any idea of the slowness the Austin street car is capable of. Only yesterday a lady with a two year old boy got in the car. She paid her own fare, and asked what was the charge for the infant. "No charge. We only charge for adults." "Then I might as well pay. He will be grown up before we get there. I'm going five blocks." Texas Siftings.

A Louisville lady is anxious to learn "why

Che Konsehold.

WINTER CLOAKS. To economical souls who must wear last winter's cloak without even a thought of the possibility of a new one, the intelligence that there are no particular changes in the general cut of these garments will be ones made over, are not wholly indifferent to the premonitions of change in style, as 'dummies" of the cloak room. The new winter wraps are very long, otherwise there is little change. The long dolman with square sleeves is a popular model, and shown in heavy plush, bordered with wide bands of fur, in satin de Lyon, satin merveilleaux and beaver, and the great congregation of fabrics whose names are known only to the "howling swell" of a dry-goods clerk, whose familiarity with them means bread and butter. Cloth cloaks are often double breasted, have two side forms, and follow the outlines of the figure without being closely fitted. A diagonal twill in heavy cloth is a universal favorite, and the trimming is almost invariably plush or fur, the former being "the latest." A band six to ten inches is around the bottom, and cuffs and a deep rolling collar are added. The plush extends up the front or not, as fancy dic. tates. Plush, in grades used for cloak trimmings, ranges in price from \$6 for single to \$10 for double width, is almost as thick and with as heavy a pile as seal skin, and may be had in great variety of colors. Many of the cheaper grades of cloaks are profusely ornamented with jet passementerie, cords, and the like, the decoration often selling the garment. skin, and may be had in great variety of decoration often selling the garment, which may be made of part cotton or shoddy goods. We venture the assertion

that a plain beaver with a border of black fur is more stylish and elegant, and will give better satisfaction than the same money invested in an elaborately trimmed wrap whose material is coarse, and whose profuse ornaments are cotton passementeries which quickly fade and make the whole look shabby. Simplicity is really elegant this season. Some of the most handsome and expensive cloaks shown are the plainest. Black satin de Lyon and the plainest. Black satin de Lyon and satin merveilleaux cloaks are long, square sleeved mantles, trimmed with plush or sleeved mantles, trimmed with plush or fur, with perhaps an ornament at the junction of sleeve and garment, or a heavy passementerie extending from shoulders to below the waist line, where it terminates in a pendant. A black silk cloak, trimmed with a wide band of silver gray plush, and two jetted rosettes with tassels at the side back forms just below the waist line, cut somewhat in the style of the old fashioned basquine, popular about sixteen years ago was displayed in the windows of one of our leading dry goods houses, and was greatly admired for its simple elegance. Beautiful cloaks are made entirely of plush, the heaviest quality alone being used. Cut long and lined with velvet or shaded plush, and with a border of pointed beaver at \$12 per yard, and muff and collar to match, the fortunate possessor can look the wearer of a sealskin dolman square in the tivate that amiable expression which is born of freedom from envy and a feeling 'too utterly utter, quite too too" for ostrich feather cloth." a fabric made of shirred deep enough to cover the shoulsloping shoulders. Fur lined circulars are held largely in

stock, but are becoming too low priced and common to be at all distingue. Many ladies wear them for their ordinary wrap, and to save their "best" cloak; they are no longer considered dressy, but they are warm, and aside from the general resemblance to an Indian blanket worn a la sauvage, are not objectionable. Certain qualities are now sold as low as \$35, the price depending largely on the fur employed as linings. These long wraps, like charity, cover a multitude of sins, the dress being almost entirely concealed. As in the ulsters affected by gentlemen not long since, the wearer may walk the streets, conscious that all imperfections of her toilette are kindly and faithfully hidden.

SALT IN BUTTER.

Whenever butter "begins to boom," in the language of speculators on 'Change, some aggrieved individual is sure to feel called upon to accuse farmers' wives of oversalting the product of their dairies for the purpose of increasing its weight, and forthwith ventilates his woes in his county paper, setting forth in glowing terms the cupidity and avariciousness of the butter makers, flavoring the gibes with what Attic salt he can muster. He does not know that this process of salting does not increase the weight of the butter, any and sprinkle salt among them and let them more than the Lubin's extract with which stand 24 hours. Drain them, giving first a he perfumes his manly handkerchief increases the density of the air about him Butter after being salted is allowed to stand until the salt is dissolved, then receives a final working over before it is packed or sent to market, by which is removed the water which is set free by the absorption of the chemical constituents of the salt, and this leaves the butter nearly the same in weight as before the addition of the salt, the difference being generally on the wrong side of the ledger for the farmer's wife. Tastes differ; some persons relish an amount of salt in their food which would render it unpalatable, if not actually uneatable, to others. This, coupled with the fact that few kitchens are provided with scales and other conveniences for apportioning the quality of salt to the weight of butter, will account for the "chronic wail," from which we respectfully but firmly request that the accusation of intent to defraud be conspicuous for its absence.

At the request of Mrs. A. L. Langley, of Greenfield, Mrs. Wm. Cox, of the same place, made the following experiment: She prepared her butter as usual, weighing two pounds unsalted, to which she added four ounces of salt (double the usual allowance to a pound of butter being purposely employed); the weight immediately after being salted was 2 lbs. 4 ozs. After being worked over and prepared for packing it was again put in the scales and weighed 1 lb 15 ozs, showing an actual loss of one-half ounce to the pound. Had but the usual amount of salt been added the loss would have been less, probably, shadowed forth in shop windows and the but the result plainly shows that over salting butter does not return a pecuniary reward to the maker.

This is an experiment easily made by any person interested. More exact results might be obtained by weighing the salted butter immediately before the final working over, as well as directly after the addition of the salt, and then also weighing the liquid which is worked out. At all events, like "Samivel" Weller, we can 'prove a h'alibi," so far as the intent to defraud consumers is concerned. DETROIT. BRUNEFILLE

Knitted Leggings.

Winter is coming, and the little people who are going to school need to be carefully dressed to guard against sudden colds, which result in croup, pneumonia and kindred ailments. The following directions for knitted leggings, an indispensable requisite for children, are from the Prairie Farmer, and intended for a medium

"Use four coarse knitting needles and needle which has forty-one stitches with a white thread. It will be the twenty-first stitch and should be seamed from the be-ginning. The next time around narrow the nineteenth and twentieth stitches to-gether. Seam the twenty-first, slip the next stitch without knitting, knit the next, then draw the slipped stitch forward over the one last knit, and drop it from the needle. Knit around four times more, seaming every other stitch, then narrow, seam and slip and bind as before directed. Continue in the same manner, narrowing every fourth time around, until only eighty-four stitches remain. This will reach the top of the boot; knit the balance, distance to protect the instep. Finish the edge with a row of plain crochet and fasten on an elastic band to pass beneath the sole

Taste in Framing Pictures. Picture frames are among the misused blessings of man, says a writer on bric-abrac in the Bazar. The intention of a frame is to give strength to the "stretcher" over which the paper is drawn, and perhaps to hold a glass. The object of mere use may be made ornamental by enriching its face with gliding, color or decoration. Serviceableness, therefore should be the first object sought. Instead of this, the frame is too often more fragile than the picture, parting at the corners with furnace heat or the slightest blow, and sheding its miserable glued-on ornaments as if it had a conscious self-respect. Of late eye on a level of perfect equality, and cul- the painters have designed their own frames, and the result is encouraging. Oak or pine frames, broad and flat, unornamented and with the gilding laid on words. At Newcomb & Endicott's open- the wood so that the grain shows through, ing were shown cloaks trimmed with are very rich and effective for engravings, prints or photographs. Water colors, the barbs of ostrich plumes, thick, soft, with wide white mat, look well in flat "wavy," and in its dusky richness becom- frames of solid gilding, with a rosette at refinement and are about to put that quality | ing to every face. Mother Hubbard col- | each corner, or in plain, well-rubbed oak the start of an only exclaim, "Watty, what is this? the confusion was complete. It was the Park is the editor's wife. She wears the park is the editor's wife. S are effective for an engraving or photoders and edged with Spanish lace, but don't graphs. Thus black and parcel-gilt, or attempt them unless you have slender and even white or dull red, prove satisfactory: but the color should not be "flatted" so as not to shine, and the ornament incised. Solid gilt frames are less suited to engravings than those gilded on wood. Frames for large paintings may appropriately be heavy and rich; but they should be flat, a border, and not a box, or, if they slope. it should be backward and not forward, as is the common way, to avoid an unmeaning shadow. And the enrichment should be worked out of the frame and not stuck on. Frames for engravings, on the other hand, should be light and simple in character, the biack and white making mass enough for itself. It is common now to see two or three etchings or sketches by the same hand, or of similar character, framed together in one long frame, divided by a light band.

> "AARON'S WIFE," of Fenton, writes us that she gained fifteen first and second premiums on her floral exhibits at the Howell and Fenton fairs, and that she also captured the blue ribbon for the best butter shown at the fair at Fenton. Her Household friends and those who have sent to her for seeds and bulbs will be plessed to hear of her success, in spite o the adverse season.

> > Useful Recipes.

GREEN TOMATO PICKLES .- One peck of green tomatoes and one dozen onions; slice, dash of cold water; use the following spices: One box mustard, one and a half ounce whole cloves, an ounce of allspice; put in the layers of tomatoes and onions; heat good cider vinegar boiling hot and pour over enough to cover them. In one week they will be ready for the table.-AARON'S WIFE.

CHILI SAUCE .- One gallon green tomatoes, chopped fine; one pint chopped onions, one quart vinegar, one pint sugar, two tablespoonfuls salt, a teaspoonful black pepper, one of cayenne, two of cloves, two tablespoon.
fuls mustard; boil until tender.—Aaron's WIFE.

President Garfield had insurance on his life, taken within a year, to the amount of thirty-five thousand dollars; twenty-five thousand in the New York Life, and ten thousand in the Equitable. It is rumored that he was insured in other comanpies, but we cannot trace the rumor to an authentic

The farmer that "ran rapidly through his property" wore a red shirt and had his brindle bull behind him.

By W. D. Howells.

By William Black.

By J. T. Trowbridge.

By a Writer in Russia.

By Rose Terry Cooke.

By James Parton.

By E. A. Kingman.

. By E. R. Pratt.

Dinah Maria Craik,

Julia C. R. Dorr, Rev Theren Brown, Elizabeth Akers Allen, Annie A. Preston, Rev. Charles Thwing, Theodora R. Jenness,

G. H. Coomer, Sarah P Brigham,

Cena Thaxter,
Mary N. Prescott,
M. B. C. Shade,
William H. Rideing,
Marion Harland,
Geo. Bancroft Griffith,
Edna Dean Proctor.

By the late James T. Fields.

By Mrs. Gen. Lew Wallace-

By James Parton.

By a Specialist.

of the refuse of starch mills, which is used him of the wealth he carried in his pockets. by farmers as feed for hogs and other They handled the old gentleman pretty stock, constitute a large part of the profits, roughly, but only succeeded in capturing a and that if this refuse could not be sold, some mills would be compelled to stop or arrested two parties on suspicion, one of be run at a loss. The paper "trimmings" of a large printing office like the Harper's or Appletons, are worth thousands of dolfor every part of a tree, and scraps that a few years ago accumulated so rapidly as to be a source of inconvenience and consequently various kinds, that, if carefully collected, could be sold at a pecuniary advantage, but this is particularly so in the tobacco business. The value of the tobacco scraps is more highly appeciated in Europe than in America, but even here in the manufacture of cigars very little is allowed to go wasted by the manufacturer.

The stems and tips of tobacco leaves that are rejected by the cigarmaker are sold to farmers for manure. The cuttings and odd scraps are sent to the cigarette manufacturer, or to Europe for pipe smoking. cigars throw away the biggest stumps. This enormous waste in this country is atmanufacture them into a low grade of smoking tobacco that is either sold to the poorer classes or exported. Scores of New York bootblacks and Italian rag-pickers may be seen every morning gathering from the gutters, for their private consumption, a harvest of cigar stumps which ploring expedition into the field, for the had been swept into them.—Cincinnati purpose of examining into mineral, Commercial.

The Adulteration of Japan Teas.

sul at San Francisco refers to the injury that the adulteration of this article may work in the commercial relations of Japan has already started for Montana to exwith the United States. He says that the amine the principal mining districts in that coloring is made in Japan by foreign mer. territory. The work of the expedition chants residing there, and admits that their practice of mixing other leaves and poisonous substances with the genuine pro duct may have been imitated by a few Japanese merchants. He therefore sug gests the propriety of dividing the produc ing districts into separate portions and subjecting the trade to severe inspection by officers of the Japanese Government, who shall appoint the time for picking the leaves and affix their stamp and signatures to all packages as a protection against counterfeit and adulterated teas.

He suggests also that the importation into this country of uncolored teas should be encouraged by reports of experts to be published in American newspapers, show ing the superiority of the leaf in its natural state, and the poisons used in coloring it. Could this be done, says he, so that besides one thousand articles on topics of in the Japanese may sell their real article in terest, anecdotes, sketches of travel, poems, all its purity, no competition would have to be feared from the inferior products of India and Formosa, and the American importations of Japan tea would increase with the growing prosperity of the great republic

The Paper Bag. The triumph of machinery in its application to the manufacture of simple articles is well illustrated in the history of the paper bag. Twenty-five years ago the imited amount of paper bags in use were made by hand. And it probably never occurred to the ninety-and-nine conservative ones that there was any necessity of improving the method. It would certainly never pay to apply machinery to so insignificant an article as a paper bag, a mere joining of paste and paper! Yet inventive skill tried its hand, and the result was a machine capable of turning off 190,000 bags a day. What followed was the same as in hundreds of industries similarly affected. Bag factories sprang up, and no sooner did the supply exist than a demand was created. New uses were discovered for the article, and to day the annual con sumption in the United States in round numbers is 1,000,000,000. At the same time the price has been reduced to a mere raction above the cost of the paper.

Prov. A. E. BLOUNT says that a single grain of wheat cannot carry out its habits and develop according to its nature on less than sixteen square inches of land, and that every pound of seed wheat should be made to produce its bushel all over the world, also that the sowing of large quantities of seed to get a good stand is the worst kind of economy, as the farmer loses of wheat are becoming smaller each week at this seed, and never in any instance can make as large a yield as by thin sowing.

Sallivan sold Drake 2 feeders, av 1,020 1bs, at \$3.

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McMullen sold Drake 2

CITY ITEMS.

FRANK SCHEMERHORN, who was arrested at Caro, Mich., by United States Marshal Matthews, for passing counterfeit money, was examined before Commissioner Graves on \$1 34½. No. 2 white made no record. Futures

THE Grand Trunk Railway has given notice that it will withdraw from the Canada pool, on the 24th of January, 1882. About that time look out for a cut in local rates from Detroit to Buffalo, and several intermediate points reached by the Grand Trunk and Great Western.

Last Saturday afternoon a commercial sould not be seen by the naked eye. Even traveler named David Webster, committed uicide by jumping into the river, from the ferry steamer Victoria while crossing to Windsor. Webster was a native of Canada, about 40 years of age, and was employed by Brooks & Stevens, of New York City, whole-It is calculated that when a jeweler's shop sale clothing dealers, until a short time ago.

On Friday evening last, Mr. H. Daly, the live stock agent of the Detroit, Grand Haven It is said that the receipts from the sale & Milwaukee Railway, was attacked by a portion of his gold watch chain. The police whom Mr. Daly positively identifies.

THE police have started on a raid to supfars a year. Lumbermen have found uses press the gambling houses in this city, and last week arrested the proprietors of the two most prominent ones. During the past six months gambling houses have largely increased in numbers in our city, and but little expense, are now sold for a good price and care has been taken by the owners of them to are in great demand. There are in nearly conceal the character of the business mainevery branch of business "scraps" of tained. We hope the authorities will show no partiality in this matter, but will continue the arrests of all engaged in the business until they are driven out of the city, or at least forced to run their business in a less

During the last fifteen years, a great many of our readers have seen at the county fairs to waste. Tobacco costs too much to be in Michigan, a large sized man, who gave an exhibition of glass-blowing. This gentleman is known as "Phil Milligan," and has been in the show business as long as the recollection of the oldest inhabitant runneth back. "Phil" struck Detroit last week, bringing with him a remarkable curiosity, nothing less | maple, than a genuine "Mermaid." On Monday Even the floor dust has its price, and we accompanied "Phil," to pay our respects is used as an insect destroyer in hot- to the lady, who is at present domiciled at the houses and gardens. The great waste Brighton House. We found her located in in tobacco is with the consumer. It is a glass house, carpeted with satin, and preestimated that about one third the to- senting the general appearance of the bacco made into cigars is thrown away in "Mers" we had read of in our childhood stumps, and that the smokers of the best days. The body from the shoulders has certainly every appearance of a fish without fins. The head, shoulders and arms are evidently human. The hair on the head is of good cigar-holders, which are more popular in as handsome as a great many girls we have Europe. In Paris the gathering of cigar- met. One thing we missed was the tradistumps is a recognized industry, and in the tional comb and looking glass which the Place Maubert there is a regular market "Mere" are said to carry, to ald them in for them. The stumps are collected by making their toilet, but as it was rather late boys and girls and beggars, and are bought in the day when we paid our visit, the toilet in large lots by wholesale dealers, who articles may have been carefully put away. The Mermaid is a great institution.

It is said on good authority that the Northern Pacific Railroad Company and the Oregon Railroad and Navigation Company have united in putting a scientific exagricultural and other resources of the territory tributary to the two companies. between Lake Superior and the Pacific In a report to his government on the coast. Professor Raphael Pumpelly, until American trade in tea, the Japanese Con- now in charge of the coal and iron departments of the late national census, has been appointed chief of the expedition, and he

will extend	through several years.
	Канока, Мо., Гев. 9, 1880.
Bitters of	chased five bottles of your Hop Bishop & Co., last fall for my
ters. They	d am well pleased with the Bit- did her more good than all the has taken for six years.

WM. T. MCCLURK. The above is from a very reliable farmer whose daughter was in poor health for seven or eight years and could obtain no relief until she used Hop Bitters. She is now in as good health as any person in the country. We have large sales, and they are making remark-W. H. Візнор & Со.

ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS are offered by the publishers of the Youth's Companion for the wo best short stories for young people. The Companion gives more than two hundred stories, yearly, by the most noted authors, puzzles, incidents, humorous and pathetic. It comes every week, is handsomely illustrat ed, and is emphatically a paper for the whole family.

WRITE to Mrs. Lydia E. Pinkham, 233 West ern Avenue, Lynn, Mass., for names of ladies that have been restored to perfect health by been effected at prices which did not very material the use of her Vegetable Compound. It is a ly from those of last week. The following were positive cure for thr most stubborn cases of the closing female weakness.

AYER'S Cherry	ectoral is a really remark-
	red medicine. It is the

OVER 200,000 Howe Scales have been sold. Send for catalogue to Borden, Selleck & Co., General Agents, Chicago, Ill.

Young men, you will save money by attending the Business College at Kalamazoo

COMMERCIAL.

DETROIT WHOLESALE MARKET.

TUESDAY, Nov. 8, 1881. Flour,-The receipts of flour in this market the pest week were 10,185 bbls., and the shipments were 4,780. Flour is lower than a week ago, in sympathy with wheat, but seems now to be steady at current quotations, It is expected that the lowprices in winter wheat brands will lead to a bet ter demand for shipment, and an active market is

	looked for. Quotations Jesterday were as follows
1	Pancy white (city mills) \$6 75.26 7 0
. 1	Choice white wheat (country) 6 75%
,	Seconds 5 00@ 5 2
П	Minnesota spring 7 102 7 5
1	Minnesota patents 8 50@ 2 9
	Rve 6 00% 6 2

Wheat.-The receipts of wheat for the week have been 74,140 bu, against 76,241 bu, the pre vions week. Shipments, 76,989 bu. The receipts of wheat are becoming smaller each week at this whatever until Saturday, when there was a slight resction, No. 1 white closing at \$1 30 for spot. Yesterday the market was a little firmer, owing to more favorable reports from other points, and cash wheat ic higher than on Saturday. The closing quotations were as follows: No. 1 white, \$1 31, No. 2 red

Corn .- The market is very quiet, and well de fined values are not established. No. 2 corn is nominal at about 6ic, and rejected at 62@621/cc. Oats. - Market quiet and slightly lower. No. 1 white selling at 47%c, No. 2 do at 47c, and No. 1

mixed at 461/2c.

Barley.—The market is quite and steady, and \$2 00@2 20 per cental are the best bids for fair to good samples of State. aFeed .- Is quiet and prices are barely sustained and are unsettled. Coarse feed is dull at \$15 50

and fine at \$19. Corn and oats, \$28@30.

Corn Meal.—There is a fair demand and a firm market at \$29@30 per ton.
Oatmeal.—Active and firm at \$6.75@7 00 for

fine and coarse. Butter .- Receipts for the week 39,449 lbs; shipments, 6,170 lbs. There is no change to note in the ma ket. Choice butter commands 27e per lb, but the bulk of receipts are only bringing 23@25c per lb. Stocks of the inferior grades are large. Cheese-For fine full cream State the quotation are 14 to 1416c per lb., with a quiet and rather dull

Clover Seed .- Market quiet at \$5 15 15 25 per

Apples.—The market is quiet but firm at \$2 75 per bbl for fair to good shipping stock. Fancy stock would command about \$3. Potatoes. - A liberal inquiry is being made for

supplies and market rates are steady at about 80@35c per bushel. Beeswax .- Invoices of pure quoted at 20@21c:

in stock it is held at 25c, Eggs.-Market firm, and prices steady at 22c per doz. The receipts are increasing. Salt.-Firm at \$1 35 for Onondaga; Saginaw at

Dried Apples.—The market is quiet, with holders quoting at 61/2 cts for new fruit; evaporated apples, 12@12}6.

Beans.—The market is quiet but prices are pretty well sustained. City handled are held at \$3 30, and it is somewhat difficult to satisfy the

wants of the market. For unpicked there is a de-Hops .- Quotations are from 23@26c for good to choice State. In stock they are selling at 30c for

Honey.-Choice new comb is firm at 18220c per Cranberries.-Firm at \$7 50@9 for State and 9@9 50 and 10 00 for eastern; boxes \$2 50@3.
Timothy Seed.—Quiet; small orders are being

Wood .- Firm; rates for wood delivered are \$6 25@6 50 for hickory, and \$5 75 for beach and Onlons .- A fair inquiry prevails at \$3, and the

filled at \$2 95@3.

market is quite well supplied. Poultry.—Dressed poultry is very dull, the weather is so warm that little or none is offered and the market is unsettled. Chickens are quoted at 8@9c and turkeys at 11@1216c; live chicken

lard and smoked meats. Live hogs are lower both in this market and Chicago, and there is a weak feeling in pork and provisions at all the principa points. Quotations in this market are as follows:

3	Clear do	
- 1	Lard in tierces, per lb 115%	1134
- 1	Lard in kegs, per lb	1216
9	Hams, per lb	- / -
1	Shoulders, per 1b 91/2 2	10
- 1	Choice bacon, per lb 1216 2	
2	Extra Mess beef, per bbl 11 50 @19	03
t	Tallow, per lb	7
١,	Tallow, per lb	13
٠	Hides The quotations for hides in this m	orket
1		arket
-	are as follows:	
- 1	Pe	rib
1	Green City	6
3	Green Country	7
ı	Cured 8 @	9
- 1	Dry salted 11 @	12
٠.	Dry salted	14
-	Green kip 8 @	
٠	Dey kip 15 @	18
	Dry kip	12
1	Cured, do 12 2	13
,	Dried ca'f-skins 20 @	25
	Deakin skins, each 80 @	85
3	Sheep pelts, each	00
	Ho se hides, each 1 00 @ 1	50
,	Bulls, stags and grubby hides 14 off.	
3		

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

At the Michigan Central Yards. Saturday, Nov. 5, 1881. The following were the receipts at these yards:

No. Sheep No.

Brighton 12	****	83
Chelses 9		31
Caro 14	48	
Clyde 64	**	
Dexter	186	67
D. G. H. & M. R'y167	917	114
Five Lakes 45		
Flint	187	
Fowlerville 14		30
Grand Ledge		42
Highland 13	102	146
Howeli	40	88
Jackson 46		
Lansing	192	76
	157	10
Lapeer 48		****
Marshall	250	110
Metamora 63		71
Manchester	37	91
Milford 14	104	25
Okemos	***	67
Portland 26	98	77
Plymouth 5		127
Parma 20		
Vermontville	72	18
Vassar 28		
Wixom 14		30
Williamston 19		
Ypsilanti 25		****
Drove 1n	420	
		*
Total 831	2,390	1,302
CATTLE.		

The offerings of cattle at these yards numbered 831 head, against 571 last week. The market pened with sellers asking an advance over the ra.es ruling last week, but buyers were unwilling to trade on that basis, and the result was that up to 10 o'clock but little business was done. Sellers then began to case off in their demands, and before the close of the market a pretty good clearance had

QUOTATIONS.
Good to choice shipping steers, \$5 00 66 00
Fair shipping steers 4 25 @4 50
Good to choice butchers's steers 4 25 @5 00
Fair butchers' steers 3 75 @4 00
Fair to good mixed butchers'
stock 3 50 04 25
Coarse mixed butchers' stock 2 80 @3 40
Bulls 2 00 @3 00
Stockers 2 75 @8
Campbell sold Duff & Caplis a mixed lot of 2
need of thin butchers' stock, av 816 lbs, at \$3 25.
C Switzer sold Duff & Caplis a mixed lot of 6 head
of coarse butchers' stock, av 810 lbs, at \$3
Brown & Spencer sold Andrews a mixed lot of !
nead of coarse butchers' stock, av 694 lbs, at \$2 85
and a fair cow to John Robinson, weighing 1,040 lbs
it \$3 75.
Miller sold West 11 stockers, av 752 lbs, at \$3.
Beardslee sold Duff & Regan a mixed lot of 3
read of thin butchers' stock, av 822 lbs, at \$3 25.

Sullivan sold Downey 5 bulls, av 803 lbs, at \$2 Patterson sold Downey 4 bulls, av 577 lbs, at \$2 50.
Miller so'd Oberhoff 5 fair butchers' heifers and steers, av 833 lbs. at \$3 50.
Dunning sold Duff & Regan a mixed lot of 5 head of coarse butchers' stock, av 783 lbs at \$3.
Roc & Phillips sold John Robinson a mixed lot of 28 head of coarse butchers' stock, av 750 lbs, at

The offerings of sheep numbered 2,390 head against 1,202 head last week. The supply was in excess of the demand and the market ruled dull at a decline of 10 to 15 cents per hundred below the

Giddings sold Morey 104, av 89 lb2, at \$4. Devine sold Wm Wreford & Co 39, av 100 lbs, at \$4 50.

Sny der sold Mead 88, av 103 lbs, at \$4 25.

McDonald sold Devine 72, av 91 lbs, at \$3 90.

Miller sold Mead 47, av 99 lbs, at \$4.

Sheldon sold Morey 96, av 89 lbs, at \$3 99.

Nixon sold John Ellis 46, av 85 lbs, at \$3 99.

Stottle sold Harlan 25, av 92 lbs, at \$3.75.

The offerings of hogs numbered 1,302, again 1,851 last week. There was no activity about the market and holders had to force sales. Prices for the best hogs averaged about 10 cents per hundred

ower than last week, while light weights were 25 o 30 cents off and hard to sell. Stabler sold Drake 59, av 264 lbs, at \$5 80. Westsold Roe & Phillips 30, av 155 lbs, at \$5. Bunnell sold Roe and Phillips 31, av 231 lbs, at 5 40.

Wasteold Roe & Phillips 30, av 155 lbs, at \$5, \$4, \$5, \$40.

Hope sold Roe & Phillips 15, av 103 lbs, at \$1, 75.
Farrand seld Drake 22, av 280 lbs, at \$5, 90.

Merritt sold Drake 56, av 251 lbs, at \$5, 90.

Cooper sold Hammond 50, av 252 lbs, at \$5, 80.

Sly sold Hammond 70, av 237 lbs, at \$5, 80.

Townsend sold Hammond 50, av 282 lbs, at \$5, 75.

Lovewell sold Hammond 50, av 282 lbs, at \$5, 75.

Hallisold Roe & Phillips 25, av 126 lbs, at \$4, 90.

Judson sold Bigley 31, av 243 lbs, at \$5, 625.

C Switzer sold Drake 41, av 258 lbs, at \$5, 80.

Van Tuyl sold Roe & Phillips

\$5 50. Nixon sold Roel Phillips 37, av 197 lbs, at \$5

King's Yards. Monday, Nov. 7, 1881.

CATTLE, The market opened up at these yards with a fair supply of cattle, and a rather light attendance of buyers. The offerings taken as a whole were about as poor a lot as have been in the yards this season. The prices, though apparently low, were when the quality is taken into consideration as high as those

The prices, though apparently low, were when the quality is taken into consideration as high as those ruing at the Central Yards on Saturday.

Fritchey sold Oberhoff a mixed lot of 3 head of thin butchers' stock, av 870 lbs, at \$3.2, add a buil weighing 1,100 lbs, at \$3.50.

Freeman sold Reid a mixed lot of 5 head of coarse butchers' stock, av 820 lbs, at \$3.

Purdy scid Holzman a mixed lot of 3 head of fair butchers' stock, av 820 lbs, at \$3.

Major sold H Roe a mixed lot of 11 head of thin butchers' stock av 713 lbs, at \$3.0.

She'don sold H Roe a mixed lot of 11 head of thin butchers' stock, av 820 lbs, at \$3.00.

Webster sold Billkofeki a mixed lot of 5 head of fair butchers' stock, av 824 lbs, at \$3.60.

Goodworth sold Hersch 4 mixed lot of 7 head of thin butchers' stock, av 677 lbs, at \$3.00.

Richmoad sold Hersch 4 fair butchers' helfers, av 872 lbs, at \$4; 2 oulls to Oberhoff, av 740 lbs, at \$4.

Terry sold Stucker a mixed lot of 7 head of coarse butchers' stock, av 855 lbs, at \$2.75.

Constock sold Kammon a mixed lot of 17 head of thin butchers' stock, av 800 lbs, at \$3.07.44.

Sheidon sold Deak a mixed lot of 5 head of coarse butchers' stock, av 804 lbs, at \$2.75.

Gross sold McGee a mixed lot of 13 head of coarse butchers' stock, av 604 lbs, at \$2.75.

Gross sold McGee a mixed lot of 13 head of coarse butchers' stock, av 604 lbs, at \$2.75.

Goodworth sold Volgt a mixed lot of 25 head of thin butchers' stock, av 641 lbs, at \$2.50.

Goodworth sold Volgt a mixed lot of 5 head of coarse butchers' stock, av 634 lbs, at \$2.50.

Goodworth sold Volgt a mixed lot of 5 head of coarse butchers' stock, av 634 lbs, at \$2.50.

Goodworth sold Volgt a mixed lot of 5 head of coarse butchers' stock, av 644 lbs, at \$3.50.

Webster sold Hilton a mixed lot of 5 head of coarse butchers' stock, av 684 lbs, at \$3.50.

Clark sold David 4 stockers, av 792 lbs, at \$3.50.

Clark sold David 4 stockers, av 792 lbs, at \$3.50.

SHEEP.

Clark sold Kammon 40, av 89 lbs, at \$3 99. Platt sold Morey 34, av 60 lbs, at \$3 60.

Chicago.

CATTLE.—Receipts, 32,748, against 31,450 last week. Shipments 14,433. The market opened on Monday with more firmness on all grades than at the close on Saturday. No extra cattle were included in arrivals, and with perhaps a half-dozen exceptions there were no droves that would class above "good." The best lot was 99 head, averaging 1,325 lbs. It went at \$6 35. Sales were mostly at \$2 10@3 50 for poor to fair butchers' stuff, at \$3 25@4 25 for poor to good westerns, and at \$4 50@5 50 for common to good shipping steers. The supply of such goods as canners seek fell a long way short of the demand, and sales were quick. There was some trading in stockers at full rates, or at \$2 50@3 75 for poor to good lots. On Tuesday and Wednesday there was no particular change in the market. Fat cattle were in light supply and good demand and prices very firm. There was a bettry supply of fat cattle on Thursday and trading in this class was active One lot of 61 extra Illinois steers brought \$7 35, and one of 110 head \$7 25. Other grades were fairly active at former quotations.

99.91

Fine Salt of the sait works consists essentially of Chloride of Sodium, containing but a very small amount of salts of line and magnesia, menural purposes the Refuse Salt is more valuable as manure than pure salt would be. The coloring properties of Oxide of Iron are so strong that the refuse salt is more valuable as manure than pure salt would be. The coloring properties of Oxide of Iron are so strong that the refuse salt is more valuable as manure than pure salt would be. The coloring properties of Oxide of Iron are so strong that the refuse salt is more valuable as manure than pure salt would be. The coloring properties of Oxide of Iron are so strong that the refuse salt is more valuable as manure than pure salt would be. The coloring properties of Oxide of Iron are so strong that the refuse salt is more valuable as manure than pure salt would be. The coloring properties of Oxide of Iron are so strong that the refuse salt is more valuable as manure than pure salt would be. The coloring properties of Oxide of Iron are so strong that the refuse salt is more valuable as manure than pure salt would be. The coloring properties of O cluded in arrivals, and with perhaps a half-dozen Other grades were fairly active at former quotations There was a large attendance of buyers on Friday, and though the supply was large, it was pretty well closed out, and the market closed firm. The market on Saturday was steady as to prices and closed

at the following QUOTATIONS.

Hogs-Receipts 143,051, against 100,485 last week

Shipments, 19,984. There was not much life in the market on Monday, and the general feeling was weak. Sales were at an extreme range of \$450@ 690, with the bulk at \$590@650. On Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday there was no appreciable change in values, although the market was at times irregular, but the supply on these days being com paratively light, the offerings were generally work d off at about Monday's quotations. The market on Friday was lacking in activity, but prices were kept up till near the close, when a decline of 5c per dred was recorded. On Saturday the marke ruled fairly active and closed firm at Friday's rates.

Buffalo.

CATTLE.-Receipts 11,677 against 14.667 the pre vious week. The market opened on Monday with a fair supply of cattle and a light attendance of buyers. The quality of the offerings were princ pally poor to medium grades. A few loads of good ers' steers brought \$5 40 to \$5 65, light weight or fair to medium grades ranged from \$5 to \$3 35 and 1,050 to 1,125 lb steers brought \$4 40 to \$1 90 while light butchers' steers ranged from \$3 75 to \$4 10; cows and heifers \$3 25 to \$3 871% up to \$4 to \$4 25 for choice; bulls \$3 to \$3 50; choice \$3 75; stock do. \$2 75 up to \$3 25 for choice. Western stockers, common to light choice, brought \$3 10 to \$3 85, a ew good to choice yearlings bringing \$2 75 to \$8 Of Michigan cattle, 8 steers, av 1,237 lbs, sold at \$5 5 mixed butchers' stock, av 864 lbs, at \$3 30; 24 do, av 867 lbs, at \$3 50; 23 do, av 943 lbs, at \$3 05; 29 common do, av 760 lbs, at \$2 80; 23 stockers, av 776 lbs, at \$3; 16 do, av 787 lbs, at \$3; 22 do, av 525 lbs, at \$2 65. On Tuesday the offerings of light butchers' steers and mixed trashy lots was in excess of the demand and prices ranged 10 to 15 cents per hundred lower, the better class of cattle were inchanged in prices. The sales of Michigan cattle were: 18 steers, av 1,287 lbs, at \$5 75; 23 do. av 883 lbs, at \$4 25; 20 do, av 1,142 lbs, at \$4 65; 22 feeder 4 av 886 lbs, at \$3 75; 21 do, av 931 lbs, at \$3 55; 24 do, av 912 lbs, at \$3 67. There was no change i the market on Wednesday. One lot of 18 Michigan steers, av 1,098 lbs, sold at \$4 75, the only sal reported. The following were the closing

25, and 24, av 842 lbs, at \$3 80.
Sullivan sold Messmore a mixed lot of 13 head of coarse butchers' stock, av 758 lbs, at \$3, less \$5 on the lot.
Lovewell sold Brown & Spencer 5 stockers, av 812 lbs, at \$3.
H Flieschman sold J Wreford a mixed lot of 12 head of western butchers' stock, av 670 lbs, at \$3, and 18 to J Loo-more, av 631 lbs, at \$2.75.
Newman sold F Loosemore a mixed lot of 8 head of coarse butchers' stock, av 592 lbs, at \$2.70, and 4 stockers to Stevens, av 742 lbs, at \$3.
Sullivan sold Drake 2 feeders, av 1,020 lbs, at \$3.
McMullen sold Drake 2 feeders, av 1,020 lbs, at \$3.
McMullen sold Drake 2 feeders, av 1,020 lbs, at \$3.
McMullen sold Drake 2 feeders, av 1,020 lbs, at \$3.
McMullen sold Drake 2 feeders, av 1,020 lbs, at \$3.
McMullen sold Drake 5 fair to include the previous week. The offerings on Monday were large and mainly of common quality, for which the de-

\$3 95@4 75, and fair to good 180 to 140 lb uo at \$5 @5 25. Canadian lambs \$3 50@6. Western lambs \$5 20@6. Only two lots of Michigan sheep were reported, one of 181, av 85 lbs, and one of 79, av 90 lbs, sold at \$4 50 On Tuesday the supply was large and the market averaged 25 cents p r hundred lower. Of Michigan sheep, 124, av 94 lbs, sold at \$4 25; 64, av 75 lbs, at \$4; 209, av 91 lbs, at \$5; 45 lambs. av 63 lbs, at \$5 10. The market on Wednesday was dull and a good many were left over at the close. The sales of Michigan sheep were: 207, av 96 lbs, at \$4 40; 53, av 90 lbs, at \$4 40; 81, av 92 lbs

at \$4 35. Hogs.-Receipts 40,380, against 52,900 the pre vious week. The market opened on Monday with a moderately active demand, with good to choice Yorkers selling at \$6 to \$6 20; light hogs of 140 to 165 lbs, \$5 40 to \$5 75; good medium weights brought \$6 \$5 to \$6 45, and a few lots of good to extra heavy, \$6 50 to \$6 60; pigs \$5 to \$5 85. The market on Tuesday and Wednesday showed more firmness, but prices were not quotably higher.

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The following list shows the rates at which we can furnish the publications named when ordered in connection with the FARMER. The price given includes the payment of postage by the publisher.

ARMER	ana	Harper's Magazine. \$5 65	24 0)
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. 66	66	" Bazar 5 65	5 00
46	44	" Young People 3 15	2 85
66	*6	Scribner's Monthly . 5 65	5 00
46	66	Weekly Free Press 3 15	2 90
46	+6	Weekly Post & Trib. 3 15	2 85
66	66	Christian Advocate, 3 15	2 90
64	46	Tri-weekly Free Press 5 65	5 30
46	66	Tri-weekly Post&Trib 6 65	6 00
64	44	Christian Herald 3 65	3 35
66	6.	Country Gentleman 4 15	3 65
66	6.6	Am. Bee Journal 3 65	3 60
46	66	Gardener's Monthly., 3 65	3 15
46	4.	Ami'can Agriculturist 3 15	2 70
- 66	*6	Peterson's Magazine. 3 65	3 05
4.	44	Burlington Hawkeye 3 65	3 00
4.6	44	Toledo Blade 3 65	3 00
66	4.6	Arthur's Magazine 3 65	3 05
44	+6	Godey's Magazine 3 65	3 15
46	66	Chicago Interior 4 15	4 00
4.6	66	Chicago Inter-Ocean. 3 15	2 70
66		Cincinnati Commerc'l 2 75	2 50
44	66	Lever 3 05	2 85
66		Demorests' Wagazine 3 65	3 30
4.6	++	A'erican Poultry Yard 3 15	2 80
**		" " Journal 2 90	2 50
6.	66	B ston Globe 8 65	3 40
66	66	Lady's Bazar 3 65	3 80
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A Full List of the A Cattle.

On Saturday night last the exposition building at Chica the largest and best exhibitio ever shown in America, and fine as ever was made in the it has not proven a success fin largely increased interest sho over the previous exhibition the board of management en to not only repeat the exhibiti but to add largely to the pr That these exhibitions have source of of education to the feeders of the country can b improvement in the anim each year, those of the presen ceeding in form and quality

previous three years. The competition between of Shorthorns and Herefords features of the show, and of a large number of bree these families who were n and the interest they took in will no doubt be the means adding largely to the exhibit While the number of exhibit horns were largely in exce Herefords, we think the were much better prepared : tion, their animals showing

ed condition. The entries in the cattle of follows: Shorthorns, 16; horns, 86; Herefords, 15; gra 15; Devons, 8; grade Devons 1. Total, 143.

The names of exhibitors the number and breed exhi are as follows: Shorthorns-John B. Sher

7; J. H. Potts & Son, Jacks Canada West Farm Stock A Dunlap Bros., Abington, I & Muir, Kentucky, 3; J. Florida, Ill., 1; Nelson Jon III., 1.

Grade Shorthorns.-J. Chicago, 9; J. D. Gillett, 33; H. C. Nelson, Canton, Hunt, Ashton, Ill., 10; Mon Clintonville, Ky., 10; I. S. I port, Ill., 2; D. Grant, Pete D. W. Smith, Bates, Ill., Gaines & Son, Ridge Farm, Herefords .- T. L. Miller

3; C. K. Parmelee, Walco E. Miller, Beecher, Ill., 2; Beecher, Ill., 1. Grade Herefords-C. M

G. S. Burleigh, Mechanicsv Devons-W. L. Rawson Grade Devons-Illinois

versity, Champaign, 2. Ayrshires—Illinois Indus ty, Champaign, 1.

The first award made wa years old and under three, telected were Charles I Champaign, Henry A. Hein ville, and Thomas Erwin, o

Chicago, 6; T. L. Miller, B